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REGD NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 282 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

NO RELAXATION OF BAN ON BOSE

"DOMINION STATUS" IS MISSING

Sapru-Jayakar Charge-Sheet Against J. P. C.

RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CENTRE CIRCUMSCRIBED | *RESPONSIBILITY IN PROVINCES WHITTLED DOWN*

And Still They Believe In Amendments And Warn Against Rejection!

After a thorough inquest on the J.P.C. Report, in the course of which they blame the authors, for scrapping even the term "Dominion Status" from the picture, whittling down Responsibility in the Provinces and circumsc ibing Central Responsibility, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar in their joint statement conclude:—

"The question which must cause anxiety to every one interested in the future of the country is as to the attitude which the country should adopt towards the report of the foreshadowed constitution.

Urge For Alteration

While we do not expect from the present Parliament, which is overwhelmingly Conservative in its composition and overcautious in its outlook, that it will in any material degree liberalise the constitution, we strongly urge that this is an occasion on which a concerted demand for alterations in the desired direction may possibly have some chance of success.

Our differences, particularly our communal differences, are writ on nearly every page of the report. These have, in no small measure, supplied arguments to our opponents in England. With all the defects and short-comings of the proposed constitution and they are neither few nor negligible, and with all the attendant disappointment which is perfectly understandable, we cannot foresee in the near future the possibility of any constitutional scheme being devised in England or in India, which may be acceptable to the country as a whole.

Warn Against Rejection

In these circumstances, we think that an effort may yet be made to bring about certain amendments which may tend to improve the constitution.

We are clear that a negative and destructive policy may seriously affect our future for a long time to come, as indeed we are convinced it has affected several decisions of the Committee and the general outlook on India in England."

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The joint statement of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar on the Select Committee Report was issued with the consent of Mr. Jayakar to the Associated Press by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who returned to Allahabad this morning:—

"We do not think it necessary to refer to the previous history of the prolonged investigations into the problem of the Indian constitution, which have proceeded almost continuously during the last six years, beginning with the proceedings of the Simon Commission and ending with the report of the Select Committee. That history is fresh to the mind of every one in India. We only desire to say at the outset that the end is not in sight yet, for the Bill has yet to be introduced in Parliament, and no one can with any degree of certainty foretell how it may emerge from the House of Commons, and particularly from the House of Lords.

HOSTILE RECEPTION

Meanwhile, it is apparent to us that the report of the Select Committee has not only failed to strike the popular imagination in India, but has evoked much hostile criticism and caused great disappointment and dissatisfaction. We do not wish to ignore or minimise public feeling. But we would like to express our estimate of the proposals, as dispassionately as we can. For we feel that on an occasion like this, public attention should be drawn to some features of the report which, in our opinion, deserve serious consideration.

Like the White Paper, the report of the Select Committee maintains the general structure of the constitution, as foreshadowed in the declaration of the Prime Minister at the first Round Table Conference, namely provincial autonomy with safeguards, All-India Federation with some measure of responsibility at the Centre, certain subjects such as defence and foreign policy being reserved to the Crown during the period of transition.

It is when we come to examine the contents of safeguards and reservations that we find in one material respect that Responsibility in the Provinces has been considerably whittled down, while Responsibility at the Centre is of a very circumscribed character.

It is possible to argue that just as it happened in the Dominions, and particularly in Canada, before they actually got their do-

(Continued on page 7.)

NO 'VISA' FOR SUBHAS BOSE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The "Associated Press" understands on enquiries made in responsible quarters that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will not be permitted to return to India at the present moment.—A.P.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Ministers Will Formulate Opinion In Conference At Bombay Next Month

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The first serious attempt at formulation of opinion on behalf of the Indian States on the questions connected with the Federation will be made in Bombay before the middle of December.

Ministers or representatives of important States of groups of smaller States will participate in three days' discussion arranged from December 12. Among those attending the meetings will be Sir Mirza Ismail from Mysore, Colonel Colvin from Kashmir, Sir Akbar Hydari from Hyderabad, Sir Ramaswami Iyer from Travancore, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani from Bhavanagar, Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan from Patiala, Sir Manubhai Mehta from Bikaner and representatives of Jaipur, Indore, Bhopal, Kolhapur, Mayurbhunj and Mandi.

In effect these representatives will constitute into a permanent council of ministers to advise their respective States or groups of States as regards the line or policy they should adopt in respect of the main question of Federation which will loom large now that the Report of the J. P. C. has been published.

Princes' Chamber Session

Moreover the session of the Chamber of Princes will be convened at Delhi early next year, when questions arising from the Report will be discussed.

In the meanwhile the Ministers who will be attending the Bombay deliberations next month will seriously examine from time to time reaction to the Report on Indian States and British India and formulate their views for the benefit of Indian India as a whole.

January Meeting May Necessitate Postponement Of New Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, November 29.

It has been officially announced that the next session of the Chamber of Princes will be held at New Delhi on January 21, and the succeeding days.

The session will be important in view of the fact that the Chamber will be called upon to discuss the questions connected with the future of Indian States, under Federation as envisaged in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. The ground for formulation of views by Princes will be cleared by their chosen Ministers at the Conference to be held in Bombay on December 12, and the succeeding days.

I understand that Ministers themselves will not be in a hurry to take decision at this Conference in Bombay, but it will first survey the reactions on the report and examine the proposals contained in the report in regard to the various questions affecting the future relations.

There was no session of the Chamber last year as constitutional questions connected with Federation were then pending discussion by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and Princes were not in a mood to commit themselves on the question of Federation.

The next session in January which will be addressed by the Viceroy will therefore be momentous as its decisions will have far-reaching effects on the progress, not only of British India but Indian States as well.

The fixation of the Chamber's Session in the third week of January may necessitate the postponing of the new Assembly by the Viceroy till the end of the month as evidently, government's plan is to ascertain the views of Princes first, before summoning the session of the Assembly which will no doubt take steps to express itself on the J. P. C. Report.

There have been successive meetings of the Viceroy's Cabinet during the last few days when opinions of leading politicians in India on the report are presumed to have been considered.

STOP PRESS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 29.

The affairs are in a disturbed state in Bolivia due to the discontent in the army. The Paraguayan forces recently forced the Bolivian line at Fort Canada el Carmen. If they succeed in widening the breach they will be able to encircle the bulk of the Bolivian army. Dr. Salamanca, President, Bolivia, has taken over the post of Commander-in--Chief of the military forces, according to news received from La Paz by Foreign Minister and the Government has been placed in the hands of the Vice--President, Dr. Sorzano.

CONGRESS IS ONLY ORGANISATION THAT CAN DELIVER GOODS

Sastri Urges Consolidation Of Its Triumph At Polls By Throwing Its Doors Open To Enable All Parties To Swell Voice Of Its Demands

(From Our Correspondent.)

FOONA, November 29.

"The success of the Congress at the polls in the Assembly elections has brought more responsibilities to it. It must consolidate its triumph by making it possible for every progressive political party to come within its fold and swell the voice of her demands so loud, that it must be heard."

In these words, the Right Honourable Sreenivas Sastree emphasised the necessity of offering a united front to the Government at the present moment, speaking on the recent elections to the students of the local College this afternoon.

"Since the advent of Mahatma Gandhi in the political field the Congress has been the only political organisation in the country towards which any attention is paid by the British politicians, and if anything happened which weakened the hold of the Congress over the people, the British politicians would go to sleep" said the Rt. Hon' Shreenivas Sastri in the course of his stirring appeal for unity.

Continuing he said:—

"I am not a Congressman. I was once one. As a friendly critic and exponent of the Congress views, I had occasions to criticise the Congress, but never at the expense of truth and justice.

During election days, I had always thought that the defeat of the Congress at the polls would mean a great calamity for the nation."

Proceeding Mr. Sastri said: "No ruling power in any country readily accedes to the popular demands unless they are backed by unanimous and persistent public opinion. The Congress in this country is the only body that can bring adequate pressure to bear upon the Government to yield to the popular demands. I do not grudge the Congress its present position."

Turning to the Congress victories at the polls in the recent assembly elections, Mr. Sastri continued: "These triumphs of the Congress have brought more responsibilities upon the Congress. It must now consolidate its victory by making it possible for every progressive political party in India to come into its fold and swell the voice of the national demands so loud, that it will have to be heard."

Concluding Mr. Sastri urged the need of unity and united action at the present juncture in Indian politics.

"I have often requested Congressmen not to be led away by party spirit. Otherwise, we cannot unite. I am to-day reminded of the Hindu-Muslim unity of 1916 and the Lucknow Pact. The great backing it commanded was responsible for the British Government's declaration of reforms at that time.

Time has now certainly come for making another effort at unity. Times have changed and a favourable soil for such efforts is clearly visible. The election triumphs of the Congress, instead of making it indifferent, should make it considerate towards the demands of others which will help us all to unite. And nothing can stand in the way of their aspirations if once this unity is achieved." (Cheers.)

QUADRANGULAR FINALS

Probable Changes In The Hindu Team

The Hindu team which will meet the Muslims in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament on Saturday in the finals, is being strengthened both in bowling and fielding.

It is understood that Gopalan (Madras) Hindleker (wicket-keeper) and Lall Singh have been selected in place of Navle (wicket-keeper); Naoomal and C. S. Nayudu.

The "Chronicle" had pointed out that the fielding of Navle behind the stumps and that of Naoomal caused great disappointment.

Lall Singh who was given a short spell on the field, while Amarnath had a rest, proved that his omission was a mistake by his brilliant fielding.

MUSLIM TEAM FOR FINAL

The following will represent the Muslims against the Hindus in the final of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament on Saturday:—

WAZIR ALI (Captain)
DILAWAR HUSSEIN.
MD NISSAR,
BAQA JILANI.
MUSTAQUE ALI,
SHAHBUDDIN,
NAZIR ALI,
MOHAMED HUSSEIN,
A. BAPORIA,
M. E. SHEIKH.
FAIZ AHMED.

Reserves

S. M. KADRI,
S. HEPTULLA.
E. HANSIA.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—It is understood here that Dr Sorzano is forming a cabinet of national union with a view to negotiating peace with Paraguay.—Reuter.

Congress And New Constitution

BHULABHAI EXPOSES CANARDS

Mystery Behind Proposed All-Parties' Conference

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL

From enquiries made in informed Congress circles in Bombay, it appears that there is no basis for the report that the Congress Working Committee will consider the question of co-operating with the other Indian political parties, if an All-Parties Conference were called to consider Joint Parliamentary Report. Similarly, the statement that there was no likelihood of the Congress boycotting the proposed new Constitution is considered to be a canard.

The proposal broadcasted all over the country that an All-Parties' Conference would soon be summoned to consider the J. P. C. report, and that intiative had been taken in this direction by some leaders in Bombay turns out to be mere kite-flying, after exhaustive enquiries made in Congress, Liberal, Responsivist and Muslim circles.

BHULABHAI'S DENIAL

Interviewed regarding the Patna messages about the Congress attitude towards the J.P.C. report and the proposed All-Parties' Conference, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, said that he had not heard anything about it from Patna. He was of opinion that if anything had been decided, he would have been informed about it.

Leading Liberals, who were deeply interested in moulding All-India opinion as far as the J.P.C. report is concerned, frankly admitted, that they knew nothing about this move. The Liberal Party in Bombay prefers to watch developments, particularly the proceedings of the British Conservative Party meetings on December 4th, and Congress Working Committe meeting on December 5th.

LIBERALS LOOK TO POONA.

Liberals are of the opinion that the time has not yet arrived for convening an All-Parties' Conference, without knowing the next step, which the British political parties propose to take in their annual gatherings and also the British Parliament's attitude. Their action would be decided only in Poona, where all the leading Liberals are expected to meet at their Annual Sessions at the end of December.

DEMOCRAT SWARAJ PARTY TO GO?

The Responsivists, who are few in number, have not yet decided upon any line of action. Their eyes are directed towards Patna. They are at present busy reorganizing themselves. Some of the Responsivists are genuinely sorry that they lent themselves to the formation of the Democratic Swaraj Party, which has not caught the public eye. It I stated, that the Democratic Swaraj Party would soon be dissolved, and the Old Responsivist Party would be revived, probably with Mr. M. R. Jayakar as the leader.

The Nationalist Muslims also think that nothing good would come out of the projected move of the All-Parties Conference, if the Congress is not going to participate in it. The Muslims who follow the leadership of H. H. The Aga Khan, are awaiting instructions from His Highness, who is expected in India early next year.

LEADERS AT WARDHA.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs. C. Rajagopalachariar, Jamnalal Bajaj, Gangadharrao Deshpande and one or two other prominent Congress leaders are in Wardha now in connection with the meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, of which they are the trustees. It will be recalled that Gandhi Seva Sangh was founded in the year 1931 and had not met for the last four years, owing to the Civil Disobedience campaign.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

Dr. Bidhan Roy Invited To Attend

PATNA, Nov. 29.

It is understood Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Profulla Ghose have been invited to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting at Patna.—United Press.

CONGRESS VICTORY AGAIN

(From A Correspondent).

PATNA, Nov. 29.

Mr. Ramnarain Singh, Congress candidate, has been declared elected by Mr. Merriman, Commissioner and Returning Officer, Chota Nagpur Division. The Congress candidate secured 3,187 votes, while Kumar Ajit Singh, Independent, secured 2,610 votes and Mr. N. K. Choudhury, Barrister, 15 votes. The latter forfeits his security.

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Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Two young Catholic gentlemen of good means wish to marry beautiful, educated and rich young ladies of any respectable community. Please write Box No. 3317 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a handsome and healthy girl or virgin widow for an agarwal gentleman of 35 well established in business annual income from property and business over Rs. 35,000. No caste restriction. Correspondence confidential. Please apply Box No. 3303, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Influential Gentlemen to work as District Organisers on pay and commission for the Districts of C. P. and Berar, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Karwar, Broach, Baroda, Thana and Bombay City, for an established Life Office. Those who can produce satisfactory business need only apply, stating age, experience and business expected with credentials to Box No. 9272, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B.A. (Honours) with French and English to hear Std. VI and VIII, Gujarati preferred Apply, Principal, Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, 26, Borah Bazar Street, Fort. (9263).

Wanted—Cotton Selector Upcountry Mill. Send full particulars with terms to Box No. 9267, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Professor of History, specifically for Politics and European History. Starting pay Rs. 250 per mensem Providend Fund. Apply Mr. Piyarelal, Advocate, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. (9266).

Wanted an experienced lady Graduate preferably with B.T. or higher teaching qualifications for the post of the Head Mistress of the Society's Girls' High School. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected before the 16th December 1934 to the Hony. Secretaries Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2. (3299).

Wanted—An Assistant for the Refractory Laboratory of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Limited, Jamshedpur. Candidates for the position must possess a Degree in Ceramics (Major Refractories) of a recognised University. State qualifications and previous experience, and salary required. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the General Manager, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., P.O. Jamshedpur, on or before the 15th December, 1934. (9257).

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea Apply with postage OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let Blocks—Chowpatty, Walkeshwar Road House No. 1-4. Apply to Mulchand Girdhar Javeri, Bhanubhuvan, 2nd floor, Barbhai Mohalla (3306).

Ground Floor of a Ventilated Bungalow at Andheri—For Hindus, five minutes to Station on Kurla Rd. Rent moderate. Apply Joshi Gopalji Ratanshy, M. J. Market, Govind Gaily, Bombay. (R-3312).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

Airy, Lighted, Single, Double Rooms and Shops, with Independent Water, Electric Supply. Rents from Rs. 8, 12, and 20. For any community respectable families in Cassum Mitha New Buildings, near B.B. Rly., Lower Parel Station. Apply on premises or Phone No. 20656, after 2 P.M. (3321).

A few Excellent Rooms still available in newly oil-painted "Dias Buildings" and "Petorlina Villa" most conveniently situated at Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station—best locality Electric lighting, Gas for cooking if required, all modern conveniences. Rents moderate. Apply at premises or to A.R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (9193).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Recruitment of Engineering Supervisors in the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department. "In the last competition more than 80 per cent of the failures failed in English and Geography." Don't take chances. Make your success certain by taking up Alfred's Correspondence Courses in English & Geography, specially prepared for the competition to be held in January 1935. Easy and simple. Even the dullest student can hope to secure 90 per cent marks in these two subjects. Full sylabus covered. Price of both the complete courses Rs. 5/8 payable in advance per M.O. Obtainable from Agent, Alfred's Correspondence Courses, Krishna Road, Krishan Nagar, Lahore. (3301).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans advanced to respectable parties with or without security on reasonable terms. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Post Box 790, Bombay. (3316)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Capable agent on Rs. 100 including T. A. per month plus commission for selling the remaining shares of Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd. (A promising mill in Bengal). Apply to:—Md. Basir & Co., sole share selling Agents: No 11 Colootola Street, Calcutta. (3289).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi Ellichpur Hingarghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street Fort

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Percentage quotations are invited before 10th December for finishing Raita Bridge near Kalvan costing Rs. 60,000. Apply for details District Board Office, Thana. (9265).

Race Tips—Have fortune like others by getting the famous Egyptian spiritualist Mahomed Bey's Race Tips. Call personally at Amrit Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate next to Regent Hotel, Phone 24039. (3315).

Choicest X'mas Cards, Birthday Cards, Children Books, Novels, Fashion papers, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Dictionaries, Autographs, Stamp Albums, Photo Frames, Rubber Stamps, Stationery, King Company, Booksellers, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3323).

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S. S. "PACIFIC MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 29th November, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

R. ISHIGAKI,
Manager
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EUGENE MIRANDA, ROBERT MIRANDA and WILLIAM MIRANDA, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Paul Miranda of Bombay Christian Inhabitants, residing at Bandra in the Suburb of Bombay as Executors and beneficiaries under the said Will of the late Paul Miranda have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties described under Schedules A, B and C respectively to our clients Dr. Gopal Laxman Deshmukh, Vinayak Balwant Patwardhan and Ramchandra Wasudeo Joshi

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULES OF THE PROPERTIES.

SCHEDULE "A"

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being at Dadar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3449 (part), Old Collector No. 8 and 73 and Cadastral Survey No. 302 (part) of Mahim Division, New Survey No. 1|1479 (part) and Old Survey No 285 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4358 (1 & 2), and Street Nos. 718 and 30 C and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the 40' road in length about 76 feet on or towards the West by the proposed 15 feet public passage in length about 50 feet, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Vendors now agreed to be sold to Mr. Sathe, on or towards the South by the 60 feet proposed road.

SCHEDULE "B"

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being at Dadar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 471 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Collector No. 3449 (part), Old Collector No. 8273, New Survey No. 1|1479 (part), Old Survey No 285 Cadastral Survey No. 302 (part), Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4358 (1 & 2) and Street No 718-30 C and bounded as follows —that is to say, on or towards the East by the 40 feet road, on or towards the West by the proposed 15 feet public passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors agreed to be sold to R. W. Joshi and on or towards the South by the property also of Vendors agreed to be sold to Mankar.

SCHEDULE "C"

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 298 (part) 302 (part) of Mahim Division and New Survey No. 1|1437 (part), A|1437 (part), 1|1479 (part) and bearing New Collector Nos. (3957) part, (4677) part, (B3957) part, (A1|4677) part, (3449) part and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4220(2G) and Street No. 581AG and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the Vendors, on or towards the South by the land of the Vendors agreed to be sold to Vinayak Balwant Patwardhan, on or towards the East by a 40' Municipal road and on or towards the West by a public passage 15' in width.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1934.

Messrs. VAIDYA & JOGLEKAR.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
26, Tamarind Lane,
Tamarind House,
Fort, Bombay. 9270

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 29th Nov., 1934.
9271

NOTICE.

THE 16TH ANNUAL ALL-INDIA SPORTS and ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS for Ladies and Gentlemen, including students will be held from the 15th of December, 1934, under the auspices of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda. The last day of entries for ladies and gentlemen is 2nd and 5th December respectively.

For particulars apply to the Secretary, Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda.

9268

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI NOWROJI GAMADIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (the Cess in respect whereof payable to Government has been redeemed) situate at Peddar Road and Warden Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1107-1/3 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land, admeasuring 17342 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's New Nos. 3158, 86, 247, 930, 2426, 1652, 1653, 2967, 1864, 2115, 2157, and 2273, New Survey No. 7096 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/755 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 3533, Old Street No. 57, New Street No. 45, Warden Road and 'D' Ward No. 3536 (3), Street No. 59 C.C.C., Warden Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a new 40 feet Road, leading from Warden Road to Peddar Road, on or towards the South and West by other land of the Vendor and on or towards the East by an open passage and land belonging to Gulamboosein Soonawala.

Dated this 29th day of Nov., 1934
A. B SUTARIA.
For Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9269

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED of VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Haines Road, Byculla, behind Bradbury Mills, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. B.G. Pandit and Co., Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagors Kondaji Mahomed Beg and Rustom Kondaji Beg and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th April, 1924.

ALL that piece of Foras Freehold land admeasuring about 320 sq. yards together with the dwelling house thereon situate at Haines Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 234, New No. 13759, Old Survey No. 361, New Survey No. 1|3493 and Cadastral Survey No 1914, Byculla Division and Municipal 'E' Ward No. 4385 (2) and Street No. 240-AA.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs B.G. Pandit and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee 138, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohanlal M. Shah and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Charles F. Stevens Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1 Bow Brooch set with diamonds.
1 Bar Brooch set with diamonds.
1 Clustered ring set with emerald and diamonds.
1 Ring set with sapphire and diamonds.

The above will be on view on the day of sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOIETY OR EQUAL HALF SHARE IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KEVNI, ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Evarist Francis Gomes pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved in the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated 24th January 1924 and 30th October, 1925, respectively, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 16th December, 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

A moiety or equal half share in all that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about 350 square yards, situate at Kevni, Andheri, together with the vacant land in front and passage and the stable adjoining Joana Maria Gonsalves' house together with all houses standing thereon and assessed by the Notified Area Committee under Nos. 14-15 and bounded on the North by a passage and beyond that the house of F. V. Gomes, on the South by public road leading to Amboli, on the East by a public road and on the West by the properties of Dr. Gomes and Dr. De Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mazagonwalla and Co., attorneys for the mortgagees, at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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TO SEE AND HEAR THE GREAT JUNGLE SUPER

at

KOHINOOR CINEMA
—Dadar (B.B.)—

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The last day when you can enjoy the great picture!!

YOU SHOULDN'T MISS IT

FROM TO-MORROW, the 1st Dec.

MATA HARI

Featuring:
RAMON NOVARRO
AND
GRETA GARBO

DISSOLVE DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

Member's Advice To Mr. Kelkar

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, November 26.

Sjt. Rao Saheb Patwardhan, the well-known Congress leader of Ahmednagar and the Vice-President of the M.P.C.C., who is undergoing rigorous imprisonment of two years was brought to-day to the Nasik Central Prison. He was lodged in the Belgaum Central Jail, prior to the transfer. Sjts. Govind Hari Deshpande and Manerekar met him at the railway station. Mr. Patwardhan is not keeping good health and has gone extremely weak. He, however, looked cheerful.

Mr. Govindrao Deshpande delivered a moving speech this evening at a public meeting exhorting the public to strengthen the Congress by actively supporting its programme which will be settled from time to time.

Sjt. Dada Saheb Gadre was in the chair.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, ex-M.L.C., and a prominent member of the Democratic Swaraj Party, while supporting Mr. Deshpande, opined that Mr. Kelkar and the "Kesari" committed a blunder in opposing the Congress candidates and publicly advised Mr. Kelkar to dissolve his party and strengthen the Congress by rallying round its banner.

CO-OPERATION IN DOHAD

Scheme For Extending Activities

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, November 28.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Dohad Branch, was held on the 27th instant in the Municipal Hall under the presidentship of Prof. J. N. Mehta of the Baroda College. The report of the Bank for the year 1933-34 was read so also the report of the societies and that of the Branch Committee of the Bank.

Two important resolutions were passed in this general meeting. One related to the appointment of a Propaganda Committee with a view to further the work of co-operation and the second was for the appointment of an influential committee to take a survey of the last twelve years' work of the societies and to suggest means in order to expand as well as stabilize the work of the credit societies.

Various suggestions were put forward for the consideration of the Committee, viz., liquidation of illiteracy, social reform, starting of sale societies, etc.

KEEP PACE WITH TIMES

Call To Marwari Youths

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, November 29.

An appeal to the Marwaris in general and the youths in particular, to bring about speedy reforms in the social customs and manners and keep pace with the political activities that are going on in the country was made by Mr. Motilal Kezribal, presiding at the Monghyr District Marwari Youths' Conference, held at Laknisarai. A large number of delegates attended the conference.

Mr. Sitaram Seikhsaria, a prominent Marwari of Calcutta, who attended the conference, exhorted the ladies to discard that 'Purda' and do away with such other social evils that have been retarding the progress of the Marwari community.

Death Sentence For Murder

JODHPUR, November 29.

The Division Bench of the Chief Court consisting of Lala Topan Ram, the Chief Justice and Mr. Sukhdidnarayan Mathur, the Justice has delivered judgment in the Vakil Murder Case in which the accused was held guilty for committing murder of Vakil Poonamchand.

The accused Sahvalram has been sentenced to death under section 302, M.P.C.—United Press

ANONYMOUS DONATION OF Rs. 105

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—"Sheth Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, President of The Bombay Humanitarian League, received Rs. 105 in one currency note of Rs. 100 and one 5 rupee note from an anonymous donor, without any mention of name or address. We gratefully acknowledge it, for which official receipt No 2191 has been issued and the amount credited for humanitarian work. We shall be obliged if the donor is pleased to send us his or her address to enable us to send the formal receipt. May God bless such unaustentations friend of the dumb."

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"His Majesty's" Bath

How much better for him with an egg-cupful of Condy's added . . . not only because Condy's is a destroyer of all germ life, but because, freely releasing active oxygen in the water, Condy's has a splendid bracing effect on the muscles and skin.

Condy's is the one disinfectant among many that is non-poisonous—safe to keep and use where children are about. And it has no objectionable disinfectant smell, being quite odourless.

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GUARDIAN OF GOOD HEALTH

NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

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CURE No. 1 FOR DIABETES.

This cure is highly recommended by many doctors. Abbe Hamon's remedy not only cures Diabetes, but also purifies the blood, restores energy, vigour, and keeps the patient in perfect health.

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the song hit that took Europe by storm

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To-night at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Positively for the last time
"FOOTLIGHT PARADE"
Warner Bros. Matchless Musical

The CARLTON
(Lamington Road.)

POLICE PATILS JAILED

Bribery Charge Proved

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, November 28.

On charges of submitting false inquest reports of suicide by hanging, omitting to give true information, in spite of the full knowledge of murder, and receiving bribe to screen the offenders, two Police Patils of Ratnagiri were convicted to-day, by Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, and were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 130, or in default, four months' additional imprisonment.

The Judge disagreed with the assessors, who unanimously found Ganpat Bhikaji Khadpe, police patil of Anjanvel, not guilty of abetment of all the charges, and who by a majority (of three to one) expressed their opinion that Pandu Appa Bhalekar, the police patil of Veldur was not guilty of all the charges brought against him. Only one of the four assessors was of the opinion that Bhalekar was guilty of receiving bribe.

Wife Tells Story Of Crime

The prosecution story was that on August 29, 1933, Keshav Vankar and Lalya Dhopavkar killed Bhagya Ganga Palshetkar, a fisherman, by throttling him in front of his house, took the body to a neighbour's unoccupied house, put a rope round his neck tying on end of it to a wooden peg ("Makdi") to give an appearance that Bhagya had hanged himself, and asked deceased's wife Bhagirathi to cut the rope in the morning and raise a cry. Bhagirathi acted accordingly. Among the people gathered were two witnesses Haidar and Babu. The latter disbelieved the story of suicide, and suspecting foul play pressed Bhagirathi to tell the truth. She then related the facts that the previous night, being Gauri, her husband Bhagya had attended a dancing party. Her paramours Keshav and Lalya visited her at about midnight and lingered on with the object of killing her husband Bhagya on return home. Accordingly at about four in the morning when Bhagya returned, Keshav and Lalya kicked him on the chest and stomach and then throttled him.

Admit Guilt

In the presence of the villagers, Keshav and Lalya, who were summoned, admitted their guilt and entreated to be spared. The police patil of Veldur came on the scene of offence. The alleged murderers confessed and begged to be saved. The village headman also joined in the request. The police patil, the first accused, demanded Rs. 100 to hush up the offence. Rs. 50 were borrowed from Budhya Rohilkar, a well-to-do fisherman and Babu added Rs. 40.

The first accused then sent for the police patil of Anjanvel, the second accused. Both conferred and after three Panchas were called, a formal inquest report and first information report were written by the second accused at the dictation of the first accused. The Panchas doubted the theory of suicide and asked the police patils to report the matter to the Sub-Inspector.

The first accused stated that he had made full inquiries and pressed them to sign the reports and leave the place. The Panchas had not read the contents. They signed and left. Babu handed over Rs. 90. The police patil of the place took all the responsibility and told the villagers not to be afraid. He instructed them not to bury the dead body as usual, but burn it and tell the sub-inspector that Bhagya had hanged himself in a fit of epilepsy.

Money Returned.

When the sub-inspector of Guhagar police visited the scene of offence to verify the police patil's reports, he suspected foul play and started investigations. The police patil in the meantime called Haidu to his house and returned the money which the latter produced before the police officer on September 7, 1933.

Keshav and Lalya were tried by the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri and sentenced to death and transportation for life respectively.

The two police patils were then charged with having submitted false inquest report, with having failed to give true information of the murder and with having received bribe to screen the offenders.

The accused, denying the charges, stated that there was no murder and Bhagya had committed suicide. The reports were true. They were not informed about murder, if there be any. They knew nothing about the money or bribe. The police had got up a false case against them.

Differing from the assessor's opinion, the Judge convicted the accused on all the charges, and sentenced them to a year's hard labour for screening the offenders with fines of Rs. 100 and Rs. 30 for receiving bribe and failing to report correctly.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Messrs. W. A. Rege and G. S. Gaitonde for the defence.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON PATHANS

Leader Of Alleged Gang And Five Other Suspects Remanded In Custody

Halimgul Azimkhan, alleged to be the leader of a gang of persons, concerned in a midnight attack on two sleeping Pathans at Memonwadi, Bombay, on November 14 last, and five others have been arrested by the Dongri Police.

The suspects were placed on Thursday before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of attempted murder.

The offence was committed on the night of November 14, when Sultanmir Mirzaman and Alligor Ashawali were sleeping in their room in Kadia Building, Memonwadi. They were set upon and attched with lathis by a gang of Muslims. Both the Pathans were injured, and one of them, Alligor was still in a precarious condition.

Large knives have been found in the possession of some of the arrested persons.

An application for bail made on behalf of the accused was rejected by the Magistrate, on the ground that the offence was a serious one, and the suspects were therefore remanded to Police custody for eight days.

One of the accused has yet to be traced.

EXPRESS DELIVERY OF LETTERS

Correspondence Sent By Special Messenger

If a certain person sends a letter, it is delivered at the residence addressed to, by a postman, i.e. when a postman in course of delivering letters to their respective addresses goes to the house addressed. Suppose, a postman goes out from the post-office for delivery at 7-15 a.m. He may not be able to go to the residence till 9-30 or 10 a.m. To minimise this delay in time, the Postal Department has introduced a new system, called "express delivery," i.e. special delivery since the last three and a half years.

This system is only meant for unregistered, i.e. ordinary letters and postcards. The sender has to write the words "express delivery" on the address side of the letter or he may use preferably an orange label 1-1/4" x 1/2" marked "express delivery," which is supplied gratis by the post office.

The extra fee of annas two for express delivery must be prepaid by the sender by means of postage stamps affixed to the paid letter or postcard. Such a letter reaches the office of destination like other letters. There, the letter (express delivery) is at once delivered to the address by sending a special messenger. In this way such a letter is as if turned into a telegram. This letter is delivered to the addressee who is residing within five miles from the office of destination. If the post-office is not a telegraph office, then the nearest telegraph office does this work.

Ordinary postage and express delivery fee should be fully prepaid. If there is insufficient postage there cannot be special delivery.

If the letter (express delivery) is not delivered for some reason or other, the express delivery fee is refunded to the sender. If it is insufficiently paid the fee is refunded to the sender after deducting the amount of postage due on the article.

If the sender and the addressee of an express delivery letter reside in the same village, the letter can be handed over in the post-office from where it is issued for delivery. If it is put in the letter-box, there is a chance of it being delayed. This arrangement is of great advantage to people in towns.

Two Governors Arrive

Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, Sir Harry Haig, Governor-Designate, of U. P. and Lady Haig arrived by the "Ranchi" on Thursday and were received by Major Vaux. Sir John leaves for Calcutta to-morrow and Sir Harry Haig to-day.

VILE PARLE ELECTIONS

To Be Challenged On Many Grounds In Thana District Court

From A Correspondent

It is reported that the Elections to the Vile Parle Municipality are to be challenged in the Dist. Court of Thana shortly.

Many voters coming to the Polling Booth in the afternoon discovered to their surprise that votes had already been registered in their names; and on several other grounds, it is said, the elections in A Ward will be challenged in the Court at Thana.

The election in the "C" Ward will also be challenged on the ground that owing to the assault on Mr. Vaman Rao Desai, the well-known Secretary of the Tarun Mandal of Vile-Parle a situation was created in which voters might have felt their lives were in danger. From 4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. many voters therefore did not come to the Booth.

E WARD ELECTION ENQUIRY

The complaints arising out of the annual general election of the Executive Committee of the Byculla (E) District Congress Committee will be inquired into by the Presiding Officer, Sjt. Ngindas T. Master, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Persons interested in this inquiry are requested to attend the inquiry with such material as they may possess to help the inquiry.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department, and Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, vice Mr. G. G. Ray.

Mr. G G Ray, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Karachi and Tatta, vice Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J A Shillidy, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave on half average pay for six months.

Mr W W Smart, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay from 22nd August 1935 to 15th November 1935.

Mr J Booth, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for three months followed by leave on half average pay for three months with effect from 1st May 1935 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. V R Phadke, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted leave on average pay for four months from 24th November 1934.

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister for Education, is pleased to appoint Mr M Mohey Deen, Professor, Bombay Veterinary College, to act as Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Mr. V R Phadke.

Mr P J Hudson, M.B.E., to act as Superintendent of Excise, Poona Division, vice Mr E W Grennan proceeding on leave.

Mr J A Crosbie, temporary Assistant Executive Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Mechanical Division, vice Mr. Cumming, in addition to his own duties.

LAMINGTON RD. BURGLARY

Accused Points Out Hiding Places Of Stolen Property

Following police investigations in connection with the recent burglary committed at the residence of Haji Mahomed Ramzan Ali, Lamington Road, Bombay, three more persons, Fathoo Ahmed, Peter Pascal Desouza and Sherali Chagan, have been arrested. A part of the stolen property also have been recovered.

The accused were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, on Thursday and remanded to police custody till December 6.

In applying for the remand, the police stated, that in the course of their inquiries, Sultanalli Abdulla, an accused who was already in police custody, had pointed out to them several places in Bombay and Kurla where the stolen property had been disposed off, and had also intimated that the suspects had met Sultanalli in Bandra in connection with the disposal of the stolen property.

MYSTERY OF MURDERED BABE

A newly born female babe was found dead by the Maharbowri Police in Full Gulli, Bombay, on November 26 last.

At the inquest held to-day the Coroner's jury returned verdict of death due to "homicidal asphyxiation by throttling."

The culprits or culprits who committed the offence, however, remain undiscovered.

SIR S. N. BHUTTO VISITS SUBURBS

Will Hear Collector's View Before Reaching Decision About Amalgamation

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, visited the principal suburbs of Bombay on Wednesday evening, prior to arriving at a final decision regarding the amalgamation of the various suburban areas to suit administrative convenience. The tour was undertaken by the Minister in pursuance of a promise he had given last August, when the representatives of Santa Cruz and Vile Parle saw him separately at Poona and expressed their views on the proposals for unification.

The Minister was accompanied on his tour of the suburbs Bandra, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri by Mr. H. F. Knight, Secretary to Government, General Department, and Mr. W. Dillon, Collector of Bombay City and Suburbs. Prior to the tour, the Minister had a brief conference in the morning with the chairmen of the municipal bodies of the four places at Bandra and acquainted himself once again with the various points of view.

It is understood that the Minister will hear the view of the Collector finally, before arriving at a decision which is expected to be announced shortly.

TWO SUICIDES OF OPIUM POISONING

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due "to opium-poisoning self-administered," at the inquest held on Thursday over Maruthi Hariba (25), an employee in a grocer's shop.

In her evidence before the Coroner, the wife of the deceased stated that her husband had, as far as she knew, no trouble whatever. The deceased had returned to his room in Matcheswalla Building, Kalachowki, on Wednesday night fully drunk. A little later, he was found dead in his bed.

The post-mortem examination revealed that death was caused by opium-poisoning.

A similar verdict of suicidal death was also recorded at the inquest on Padmavathibai Laxman Shenai, a cook, aged 30.

POSTMAN JAILED FOR FORGERY

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

The Assistant Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 25, one Parbhuram Kashiram, a postman of Dholera Post Office on charges of forging signatures and misappropriating money orders.

The complaint was lodged by the Dholera Post Master who was informed of the crime by the workers in whose name money orders were issued.—United Press.

PARSI CYCLIST ON WORLD TOUR

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Barjorjee Gyara, a Parsee youth who is on a world tour on push bike, has reached Calcutta after covering 9,000 miles on cycle in India and Ceylon.

He is now on his way to Burma via Assam and hopes to complete the world tour in seven years.—United Press.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

A MESSAGE TO CHANDRA VANSHI KINGS

FROM

ATHARVADIC DOCTOR RAJA VAIDYA DEVI PRASAD MISHRA YOGIDEV, DESCENDANT OF RAJARSHI GARGACHARYA, THE PUROHIT OF KING KRISHNA BHAGWAN,

These princes of Chandra Vanshi Kings alone who wish to be instructed in and learn the science of Varunastra, Agnastra and such other war sciences, etc., are requested to enlist their names and arrange for terms with me, for getting the instructions, after first taking the permission of H. E. the Viceroy in that behalf.

C|o ARYA NIVAS,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2. D. P. MISRA.

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AMRIT MANTHAN

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and the Dainty
SHANTA APTE

Also showing the Prabhat's Cartoon "JAMBOOKAKA"
To-day at 6-15 & 10 p.m.

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LAST DAY
To-day at 5-30, 3, & 10-30 p.m.

The Incomparable
UMASHASHI
in
DAKU MANSUR
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Magnificent Picture!
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ZUBEDA
in
RASHK-E-LAILA

A GEORGEOUS PICTURE of LOVE, DANCE & WAR!
at the
MINERVA
Lamington Road.

RANDOM IMPRESSIONS OF QUADRANGULAR

Amarsingh The Hero Of The Hindus

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

TWO GREAT BOWLING FEATS.

The encounter between the Hindus and the Europeans ended according to general expectations, the former winning by an innings and 32 runs. Within half an hour from the re-start, Amarsingh and Godambe netted the remaining three wickets with an addition of 20 runs to the overnight's score. Amarsingh's bag contained ten wickets which cost him slightly over nine runs a piece, while Godambe produced the spectacular analysis of 39 overs, 16 maidens, 69 runs and 9 wickets for the two innings.

DEFINITION OF "EUROPEAN."

I wish the European Selection Committee had accepted the suggestion I made in my "Sports Jottings" some time ago and included some of the players who are non-eligible in the ranks of the other communities. Then the show might have been more engaging. The Hindus by the admission of the Sikhs into their fold, have shown that they after all are not so rigid in their communalism, as the "White" Christians in India. The word "European" may mean a White Australian, but not a dark West or East Indian. Isn't that funny? It would be better for the "Mighty Atoms of Waudby Road" to declare explicitly that any White man, be he from Timbuctoo or Sahara may stand for the Europeans in India, but not a dark one, even though he may be born and brought up in England.

THE NAZIR ALI INCIDENT.

Out of the last two matches, a few interesting points of law have cropped up. The Nazir Ali incident is still the talk of the town. Yesterday I had a chat with the Veteran Umpire, Mr. P. H. Davar, who is definitely of the opinion that Nazir Ali was not out. He asserts that the batsmen had crossed each other when Heptulla ran out of his crease for the second time, while Nazir Ali remained at his end. Consequently, Heptulla should have been given out. Although the question has only an academic interest at present it should be thrashed out now, so as to avoid any mistake, if any, in future.

WHAT IS THE TRUE POSITION?

It has been asserted in other responsible quarters that Nazir Ali was properly penalised, because the wicket at the bowler's end was broken before Heptulla had left his crease again. If the latter version is true, then the Umpires' decision stands. But if the position is, as stated by Mr. Davar, I am afraid Umpire Naik fell into an error of judgment. The position requires to be elucidated by further authoritative evidence. When I questioned Umpire Birtwistle, he was quite reticent about the whole affair. Umpire Naik stuck to his decision.

PLAYERS WARNED AGAINST NEGLIGENCE

In the Hindu-European match on Wednesday, just four minutes before lunch, when Godambe dismissed Meyer, the next man was not ready to fill the vacancy. Everybody had to wait on the field till lunch time was announced. This was wrong both in principle and practice. That was the psychological moment for the Hindus. They had captured two wickets in quick succession and it was just possible that they might have secured one more before lunch. There is no need for making a grievance of this particular incident. But all players should take heed against such negligence.

LALL SINGH MAY REPLACE NAOOMAL.

I do not know what would be the composition of the Hindu and Mahomedan teams in the final match. Most likely the former will have the same team as they fielded against the Europeans, with the possible exclusion of Naoomal. I expect this omission not because he failed in batting—there were so many others who did not particularly shine in that department, but because his fielding was decidedly poor. It is a pity that he was not given a chance with the ball. Then his case would have been strong one way or the other. However, it looks as if he would have to make room for Lall Singh.

MUSLIMS OUT TO STRENGTHEN BATTING.

The Muslims, I am informed are out to strengthen their batting order. They have found out that against bowling of a mediocre character their batsmen made a poor show. But for Nazir Ali, they might have had an awful time of it. They cannot rely on him always. What then? The report goes that they are going to include Lt. Mahomed Hussein of Hyderabad, Iftikharuddin of Jullundar and Shahabuddin of Benares at the expense of Kadri, Heptulla and Faiz Ahmed. That will undoubtedly strengthen the team in every department.

WHAT ARE THE CHANCES?

I would say fifty-fifty. Although the Mahomedans will be by far the stronger side in bowling, their batting strength will not come up to the level of the Hindus. I say that even after the Hindu batsmen's failure against the Europeans. The Hindu fielding will hold the key to their success or failure. Deodhar must not tickle this branch unnecessarily by constant changes. Then they will show up much better than they did on the last occasion. Wazir Ali, on the other hand will need to tighten up his fielding a good deal, and the batting to boot.

SIR KINGSFORD SMITH

£550 CLAIM AGAINST KINGSFORD SMITH

Airman's Plane Attached At Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, (By Mail).

Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, who has just flown over 7,000 miles across the Pacific, described as "preposterous" the suit filed against him by a man who alleges that the airman owes him £550 "for services rendered" in 1926.

"The man might have bought me a cigar," added Sir Charles. "I mean to fight him to the last."

Meanwhile the Deputy Marshal is standing guard over Sir Charles's aeroplane, and states that the airman will have to pay a bond of £1,100 before he can obtain its release.

HELPING POOR STUDENTS

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali Grants Scholarships, Of Rs. 15,357

The 31st annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali was held recently at the rooms of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay, when Mr. Shivram Narayan Rege, one of the Founders and earliest workers of the Mandali was voted to the Chair.

Mr. S. P. Varde, Chairman of the Managing Committee, moved the adoption of the 32nd Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st May 1934, circulated to the members; the proposal was carried unanimously after the speeches of a few members.

The Report showed that there were 1,847 members on the roll, including 19 Patrons, 11 Fellows, 392 Life-Members and 1,395 Ordinary Members. The Society granted during the year under Report, scholarships of the aggregate amount of Rs 15,357 to 195 students including 48 women students, whereas 173 applications were received. The Society has during the 32 years of its existence spent a sum of Rs. 1,68,681 in helping 778 poor and deserving students from all parts of the country to prosecute their various courses of study and has in hand Rs. 1,67,037 representing Reserve Fund Memorial Funds and other Balances.

New Committee.

Mr. Y.H. Sukthankar, Mr. S.L. Kapadi, Miss Nira Moudkar, Principal V.R. Nerurkar and Dr. K.V K. Bhangley were declared to have been elected to the Committee and Mr. A.N. Nerurkar and Mr. M.M. Muzumdar were re-elected Honorary Auditors for the next year.

There was some discussion on the question of whether legal binding for refund should be taken from students above the age of 18 going in for college and technical education, as proposed by the Managing Committee; and the question was referred to a Special Committee of the General Body for obtaining the opinion of members and donors of Memorial Funds by a referandum and for making any proposals, if necessary.

PERRY WANTS THE WORLD

MONTREAL, (By Mail).

"Big Bill" Tilden, who is in Montreal on his way to the professional tennis tournament to take place at Wembley, criticised Fred Perry for refusing to sign a professional contract.

He claimed that Perry had refused recent professional contracts "because he wanted the world with a fence round it."

Perry, declared Tilden, was not willing to sign a contract giving him a percentage of takings should he turn professional, because of a too-high estimation of his box-office appeal.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Field Of Ten Competitors In Mentmore Handicap

The following are the acceptances for the Third Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs, or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Wali'ahd 8-10, Dark Horse 7-7, Bushir al Khair 8-10, Par Avion II 8-9, Watchmaker II 8-6, Iraq Queen 8-6, Almas 7-7, Lookman 8-6, Faidan 8-6, Nayazi 8-6, Dolfuss 8-6, Habib 8-6, Forat 8-3, Khalid 8-0, Lizaz 8-0, Blanche 8-0, Nassirwan 7-7, Zenobia 7-7, Dagastan 7-7.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE (Div II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Faithful II 8-13, Raja II 8-10, Waabil 7-10, Emperor 8-9, Faeza II 8-9, Faust 8-6, Strephon 8-6, Gul Jamal 8-6, Poppy Day 8-6, Wall Flower 7-10, Chabookchi 8-0, Amir 8-5, No Limit 8-3, Baden 8-0, German 8-0, Ajid 7-7, Resident 7-7 Bulbul 7-7, Sheriyar 7-7.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE HAMADAN PLATE (Div. III).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winner after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Gurjistan 9-4, Al Hazar 9-2, Mosul King 8-13, Artighril 8-13, Silver Fish 8-13, Shara'a al Jamil 8-10, Taj Bahadur 8-10, Sarha Khanim 8-9, Good Evening 8-9, Faddak 8-6, Hamdoon 8-6, Havana 8-6, Grey Beauty 8-6, The Knut 8-6, Golden King 8-6, Imperial 8-3, Mujbil Hatim 8-0, Yusun al Iraq 7-7, Badwan 7-7.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Class III.

Starford 9-2, Sweetie 8-10, Bold Bandit 7-11, Bismark II 8-9, Young Bachelor 8-4, Provence Rose 8-3, Misty Dawn 7-7, Achieve 7-12, Doreda 7-12, Smoky Joe 7-7.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Buland 9-4, Lady Brendan 9-0, Carnelian 8-13, Draughtsman 8-12, Lochmore 8-12, Varsity Express 8-11, Restormel 8-7, Follow Me 8-7, Myron 8-4, Thracian Prince 7-9.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Oratorio 9-7, Madge Mee 8-0, Gift Horse 9-2, Clendennen 8-12, Kilfinane 8-0, Silver Lady II 8-11, Thornham 8-9, Pomagne 8-8, Forecat 8-7, Leicester Lady 8-7, Zita 8-7, Naidor 8-5, Lone Dollar 8-5, Uptojinks 8-2, Galactic 7-12, The Relic 7-10, Over 7-7.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Masked Jester 9-4, Wall Street 8-12, Kum Bak 8-11, Glenalmond 8-4, Garcon 8-4, Risque 7-13, Heritage 7-4, Shaphir 7-12, Ternlet 7-9, Ootman 7-9.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs 3,500 second Rs. 1,250; third Rs 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Chivalresque 9-7, Anomalous 8-2, Knockdon 8-10, Cash Sweep 7-0, Greek Glen 8-8, Bright Nigger 8-2, Kirkibost 8-1 R. T. C. 7-12, Mulligatawny 7-9, Arthur 7-8, Dandy Brush 7-7 Manipulator 7-7, Smoky Joe 7-4.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

Arab Queen 9-4, Pasha 9-4, Fiery Face 8-7, Bushboos 8-7, Baharnoor 8-3, Zozan 8-6 Collector 8-5, Amir Akhlak 8-3, Kaballa 8-2, Sarsam 8-2, Buick 8-1, Bulbul Hazar 7-8, Firsan 7-5, Mumrih 7-4, Jinanar 7-0, Saint Fortunat 7-0.

Wall Street And Glenalmond Please

Silver Lady II And Kilfinane Impress Immensely

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The changeable weather has been responsible for an outbreak of coughing in the Mahaluxmi stables. Jennings's horses have been affected, and other trainers are spending restless nights for fear that the malady may spread. Gallops noted are as follows:—

WALL STREET (Selby) extended MASKED JESTER (Bowley) in a mile gallop. The former should about win on Saturday.

THRACIAN PRINCE (Graham) shaped better than TERNLET (Selby) over the mile course on the tan track.

SMOKY JOE (O'Neale) beat SHAPIR (Meekings) by a length when sent a mile on the tan. The former appears to be the 'Morning Glory' type, but don't be surprised to see him turn up at long odds one of these days.

GLENALMOND (Meekings) easily defeated RESTORMEL (O'Neale) in a mile trial on the tan. Keep an eye on the former.

RISQUE (Brace) beat CARNELIAN (Rowley) in a canter when galloped a mile on the grass. The former should run prominently on Saturday.

OOTMAN (Dillon) showed to advantage over 7 furlongs on the grass track. Very fit.

GARCON (Simmons) was exercised over a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

LOCHMORE (Munro) accompanied BUCENTAUR (Malone) in an easy mile gallop on the tan. The former has improved.

LADY BRENDAN (Evans) covered a mile at steady pace. Fit and well.

FOLLOW ME (Dillon) finished a length in front of CHIVALRESQUE at the end of a 7 furlongs gallop on the tan.

GREEK GLEN (Munro) and BRIGHT NIGGER (Malone) travelled a mile on the grass moving splendidly. A fit pair.

DANDY BRUSH (Davison) and HERO WORSHIP (Bell) finished abreast in a mile gallop on the tan.

ARTHUR (Marrable) beat PHARE (Riding Boy) by 1/2 a length over a mile on the grass track. The former has reached his best.

MANIPULATOR (Bullock) and TAN (Selby) covered a mile on the tan, the latter finishing a shade better.

ABUNDANCE (Bullock) was superior to LONE DOLLAR (Graham) over 7 furlongs. The former's previous running can be ignored.

ARAB QUEEN (Evans) traversed 1 1/4 miles in nice style.

CORCY (Raffaele) SAINT AMOUR (Stead) and R. T. C. (McCarthy) travelled 9 furlongs on the tan. The first named was of course best, but R. T. C. has improved since his last outing. Saint Amour, who is unsound broke down during the journey.

KNOCKDON (Selby) was too good for CASH SWEEP (Rowley) in a mile gallop.

GRECIAN ORB (Davison) made a favourable impression when sent 6 furlongs on the tan. GOLDEN TRAIL (Bell) accompanying him over the first half mile.

DOREDA (Marrable) and KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Riding Boy) traversed 6 furlongs on the tan, finishing in a line. The former is in good trim.

DOPATTA (Munro) and STARFORD (Raffaele) were sent 6 furlongs on the tan. Both are in fine fettle at the moment.

BOLD BANDIT (Selby) beat a stablemate over 6 furlongs, but still needs time.

MISTY DAWN (Brace) and GRECIAN (Rowley) went 6 furlongs on the grass. A fit pair.

LAST ADVENTURE (Dillon) who is still backward did a 6 furlongs gallop.

KILFINANE (Dillon) stretched UPTOJINKS (Munro) over 7 furlongs. The former has made remarkable improvement.

THORNHAM (Riding Boy) held CELEBRATOR (Riding Boy) in a 5 furlongs gallop. The former can win when wanted.

SILVER LADY II (Rowley) finished ahead of BALLINTOY (Brace) over 7 furlongs on the grass. The former should give a good account of herself on Saturday.

TAMIM (Brace) outstayed FIRSAN (Riding Boy) over 1 1/4 miles.

COLLECTOR (Simmons) pleased in a 10 furlongs gallop. Make a note of him.

VITA (Simmons) galloped 1 1/4 miles. Fair.

FIERY FACE (Dillon) covered 9 furlongs in a satisfactory manner.

BAHARNOOR (Bowley) beat KHALID (Brace) over 6 furlongs.

ZOZAN (Meekings) travelled 10 furlongs, LAMINGTON (Riding Boy) keeping company with him over the last 6 furlongs. The former is in good fettle.

AMIR AKHLAK (Stead) gave complete satisfaction in a 10 furlongs gallop.

AL HAMIL (Riding Boy) had WAIVERA (Riding Boy) as peacemaker over 7 furlongs. The former is in fine trim.

HAZIMA (Stokes) was a length in front of ABDUL MALIK (Riding Boy) when sent 7 furlongs.

BUSHBOOS (McCarthy) travelled 10 furlongs. Fair

MOSUL KING (Riding Boy) galloped 6 furlongs. Fair.

AMIR (Obaid) was given a burst over the 6 furlongs course. Fair.

HAMDOON (O'Neale) showed to advantage when tried with LUCKY BOY (Meekings) over 5 furlongs.

LOOKMAN (Stead) went 6 furlongs. Can be made a lot fitter.

BLANCHE (Harding) GERMAN (Riding Boy) and HAVANA (Riding Boy) covered 6 furlongs on the tan. Havana who won the trial by a couple of lengths, should run prominently.

NAYAZI (Simmons) had EMPIRE (Riding Boy) for company over 6 furlongs. The former is in fine trim.

FAIDAN (Dillon) galloped an easy 6 furlongs in attractive style.

SHARA'A AL JAMIL (Davison) showed improvement when given a 6 furlongs burst. Can win again.

RESIDENT (McCarthy) beat WALI'AHD (Evans) over 6 furlongs by a length.

ALMAS (Obaid) beat GURGISTAN (Whittle) and RAJA II (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

BADEN (Davison) and NASSIRWAN (Bell) were sent 6 furlongs, the latter pleasing.

The following have worked well:—

KAYID SAUD, TAJ BAHADUR, HAPPY DREAM, IMPERIAL and FAEZA II.

NEW HORSE FOR INDIA

AUDIENCE, a 3 year old chestnut gelding by Gay Crusader—Listening Ears, has been shipped to India for a local patron and is due shortly.

MELBOURNE CUP RUN IN RAIN

Duke Of Gloucester Sees Peter Pan Equal Record For Race

FLEMINGTON RACECOURSE (Victoria), Nov. 6.

Despite the fact that rain had been faling almost continuously since midnight, a large crowd, including the Duke of Gloucester, saw Mr. R. R. Dangar's 5-year-old, Peter Pan, carrying top weight, win the Melbourne Cup, which this year formed part of the Centenary Celebrations.

Peter Pan, who is by Pantheon—Alwina, thus equalled the feat of Archer by winning the Cup twice. Archer won the first two races ever held—in 1861 and 1862.

Peter Pan was not favourite, but was backed to win something like £100,000. He won by three lengths from a 50-1 chance, Messrs. J. J. Leaby's Sarcherie. A neck away third, was Mr. G. L. Scott's La Trobe, a 25-1 chance. Peter Pan's time was 3min. 40-1/2 secs. for the two miles.

The rain was pouring down when the Duke of Gloucester arrived early on the course. Tens of thousands of spectators, although wet to the skin, raised a tremendous cheer as the Royal party drove in state along the straight.

Peter Pan, who is of English stock—his sire, Pantheon, was a son of Tracery and ran in England under the name of Spalpeen—has undoubtedly proved himself to be the best stayer in Australia. Peter Pan numbers, among other big successes, the Caulfield Cup and Australian Jockey Club Derby.

Betting: 14 to 1 Peter Pan; 50 to 1 Sarcherie; 25 to 1 La Trobe. Winner trained by F. McGrath.

HAJI HAROON AND RESERVE BANK

To Accept Directorship

KARACHI, November 28.

The "Hindu", a local vernacular daily, learns from well-informed circles that Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon (of Ottawa fame), who has been returned to the Assembly from the Sind Muslim constituency, will resign his membership, only to accept a directorship of the Reserve Bank, which is rumoured to have been offered to him.

Already there are four candidates to contest in the bye-election, including Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, who sustained an unexpected defeat in the last election.—United Press.

Eleven persons were injured three of whom seriously, in an accident on Wednesday evening outside the city in Ahmedabad which befell a motor bus plying for hire, when proceeding towards an adjoining village.

'BRADMAN IS A SCORING MACHINE'

Constantine's Tribute To Australian Crack

Leary Constantine, the West Indies all-rounder, who was sent for by the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram to assist the Freebooters in the Moin-ud-Dowla Cricket Tournament, has returned home. Talking of world famous batsman to our correspondent, before he left, Constantine referred in glowing terms to the skill of George Headley, his compatriot. "Don Bradman, is not a batsman, but a scoring machine," declared the West Indies fast bowler, when talking of the one and only Bradman, the pride of Australia.

Jodhpur Goes To S. Africa A-Shikaring

JODHPUR, November 29.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur with his party will sail for South Africa on December 26 in connection with a hunting excursion.

It is understood in his absence the Resident of the Western Rajputana States will work as the President of the State Council.—United Press.

O'REILLY HAS PLAYED ENOUGH CRICKET

'Must Get Down To Work,' Says Famous Bowler

SYDNEY, (By Mail).

W. J. O'Reilly, the Australian Test bowler, will only play in one first-class match in the coming season.

In an interview with the "Sydney Telegraph," O'Reilly stated definitely that he must get down to his own work as a school teacher. The only match in which he will play is the Woodfull-Ponsford testimonial game between the Test team and the Rest of Australia.

O'Reilly added that he would not be available for Australia's tour of South Africa in 1935-36.

GIFT TO C. F. WALTERS

C. F. Walters, the Worcestershire England batsman, who is a native of Neath, Glamorgan, was on November 6 presented by sportsmen of Neath with an inscribed gold cigarette-case to commemorate his inclusion in the England team against Australia last summer.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 9, 1991.
Muslim: Shoban 22, 1353.
Parsi: Khordad 25, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 54m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.
High Water: 5-33; 18-33.
Low Water: 12-41.
Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting, 2 p.m. (B.T.)

SATURDAY, December 1.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final, Bombay Gymkhana, 11 a.m.
S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Third Day of Winter Meeting.

MONDAY, December 3.

Monthly December Meeting of the Corporation (Municipal Office) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of the 22nd instant passed Suez at midnight on the 28th instant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee will be held today (Friday) at 2 p.m. (B.T.) for the further consideration of the Budget estimates for the year 1935-36.

BANDRA TOWN MARKET

The laying of the Foundation Stone of the Town Market, Bazar Road, Bandra will take place to-day (Friday) at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the hands of The Hon'ble Sir Shah Nawazkhan Gulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Minister for local self-Government, to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Lele's Candidature

Mr. P. R. Lele intends to stand as a candidate from Girgaum (D) Ward for the ensuing, Municipal election.

THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY:
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JEAN HARLOW
in the hilarious romance
100 % PURE
Also
LAUREL-HARDY
in their latest scream!
TO-MORROW
BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
with
Norma Shearer, Frederic March, Charles Laughton.

THE CAPITOL
The Week Ends To-day.
DAILY THREE SHOWS:
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALSO THE
ALL-COLOUR
featurette

LA CUCARACHA
SONG—DRAMA—DANCE
Free List Suspended

SRI NIGAMANTHA MAHA DESIKAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the above Sabah, Sri Aundal's Thirunakshatram will be celebrated between 8 to 10 p.m. to-day (Friday) in the Sabah premises Outhouse, Visrani Bhuvan, Matunga, G.I.P.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA, BOMBAY

"The monthly Thirunakshathiram of Sri Andal, will be celebrated to-day (Friday) between 7-30 and 9 a.m. at Block D/2, B. P. T. Ry., Staff Quarters, Vadala Road, (Gowari)."

ANNUAL NEW-WADI SWADESHI BAZAR

Annual New-Wadi (Dady Sheth Agiary Lane) Swadeshi Bazaar will be held from 6th December, 1934.

Enquiries regarding the Stalls, etc., should be made to the Secretary, New-Wadi Swadeshi Bazar at 17, New-Wadi, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Union, Sadhu T. L. Vaswani, formerly the Principal of the Dayal Sing College, Lahore, will deliver a public lecture on "Educational Ideals," in the Secondary Training College, to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m.

Col. Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh of Bajang (Nepal), Chairman of The World Fellowship of Faith will preside.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The first clinical meeting of the Medical Association, Bombay North, will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Haji Bachu Alli Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when Dr. S. S. Rau, M.B.B.S. will read a paper on Leprosy.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"100 per cent Pure". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Son of Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Footlight Parade." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Queen Christina". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Bowery". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nadira". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ameerzadi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anokhi Mohabat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Tarzan and His Mate." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

FRIDAY, November 30.

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates. European Lunch Time Music. "Old English" A Programme of Folk Songs and Dances. (Columbia Records). 2-0 p.m. Close down. Indian Programme. 6-0 p.m. Musical Interlude 6-30 p.m. Instrumental Solos. Sakharam Bhat of Gaya, Sarode. 7-0 p.m. Light Music. Dattaraya Balvant Kunte of Miraj. 8-0 p.m. Interval. Indian Programme. 8-30 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-50 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 10-0 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.

Empire Broadcasting

FRIDAY, November 30.

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. "Now for Veriety" Produced by William MacLurg. 8-30 p.m. Talk. The Rt. Rev. Archibald Fleming. Lord Bishop of the Arctic. 8-45 p.m. An Instrumental Programme. 9-15 p.m. A Concert for St. Andrew's Day. 9-45 p.m. An Orchestra Programme. 10-00 p.m. The news and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra. Leader A. Rossi. Under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10-45 p.m. Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

POSTAL NOTICE

The following is the revised Time Table of the French (Air France) Air Service now in operation.

WESTWARD.

Sunday:—Saigon, Bangkok, Rangoon.
Monday:—Rangoon, Akyab, Calcutta.
Wednesday:—Karachi, Jask.
Thursday:—Jask, Bushire.

EASTWARD.

Monday:—Bushire, Jask.
Tuesday:—Jask, Karachi.
Thursday:—Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon.
Friday:—Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon.

2. The latest day and hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay General Post Office in connection with the above service for the places mentioned below will be as follows:—

French (Air France) Air Service.
(EASTWARD.)

Ordinary correspondence for Saigon, French Indo-China, Hongkong and China 6-30 p.m. on Monday.
Registered correspondence for the above places 5-00 p.m. on Monday.

French (Air France) Air Service.
(WESTWARD.)

Ordinary correspondence for Jask and Bushire 8-30 hours on Tuesday.
Registered correspondence for the above places 8-00 hours on Tuesday.

3. The latest hours of posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS

Sent For Six Annas Only

The Telegraph Department has introduced new class of telegrams called "Greetings Telegrams" to enable senders to congratulate persons on festive occasions, with the double intention that the sender should be able to send such a telegram at less cost and that the revenue of the Department should at the same time increase.

A "Greetings Telegram" can be sent on any one of the following six festive occasions:—

(i) Christmas and New Year.
(ii) Diwali.
(iii) Birthday.
(iv) Birth of a child.
(v) Id.
(vi) Conferment of honours and titles; marriage and success in examinations.

Such a telegram can be sent through any Government Telegraph Office. It is sent out for delivery in specially printed form and envelope proper for each festive occasion. The rates of these telegrams have undergone a reduction since April last.

A "Greetings Telegram" is ordinarily considered to consist of 6 words as follows:—addressee's name and address are counted as four words, greetings as one word and name of sender as one word. Additional words are charged at anna one per word for "ordinary" class and annas two per word for "Express" class.

There are several stock phrases for each of the six festive occasions. There are 27 current stock phrases for X'mas and New Year, 8 for Dewali, 10 for Birthday anniversary, 2 for birth of a child, 5 for Id celebrations, 12 for conferment of honours and titles on New Year day or on the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor, 4 for marriage and 9 for success in examinations. In all there are 77 stock phrases for such occasions to be found in clause 396-B of Post and Telegraph Guide. The sender of a greetings telegram selects a suitable phrase and writes on the telegram form the number of the phrase. The corresponding phrase is produced by the telegraph office of delivery at the time of delivering the telegram. 67th phrase "Wish you a happy and prosperous wedded life," is marriage Greetings whereas 71st is Greetings for success in Examination. The sender can choose a phrase appropriate to the occasion.

The attention of the public is, therefore, invited to this facility by which greetings or blessings can be telegraphed for six annas, when the results of the examination like B.A., Matric, etc., are out and also during the marriage season.

SOCIETY WEDDING AT "FLOWERMEAD"

There was a large and distinguished gathering present at the wedding of Mr. Abbas Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, grandson of Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee with Miss Rahima A. Lalljee, daughter of Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalljee at "Flowermead" Warden Road on Thursday night. The grounds which are reminiscent of historical memories was converted into a miniature fairyland, brilliantly lighted and adorned with multi-coloured festoons.

A feature of the gathering was that every community was well represented, and a very large number of Europeans, Hindus and Parsis were present to testify to the high esteem and regard in which the popular host is held.

The orthodox nuptial ceremonies were performed in a beautifully decorated shamiana, and the bridegroom was escorted to meet his bride after the ceremony to the strains of the wedding march played by the Military Band which was in attendance.

A pompous table was spread for the guests and refreshments of every variety were lavishly served.

Many congratulatory messages were received, including felicitations from the Salt Associations in Calcutta. A party of salt merchants from Bengal attended the wedding.

The bridegroom Mr. Abbas is a young man in charge of Mr. Laljee's firm in Calcutta and is a member of the Salt Control Committee in Calcutta. The bride is an accomplished young lady. Both bride and bridegroom received costly wedding gifts from their friends and relations.—United Press.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE .....

3 arts circle music soirie will be held on Sunday 2 Dec. at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwani Rafat H. H. The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar's invention of 2 wonderful musical instruments called "Suddhakar Flute" and "Shri Shingar" will be demonstrated by Abdur Rahman and Suleiman to accompany Ashik Hoossein the contemporary of Suchchro, in his recital of Nautch—Song with Bhao.

"NAIKIN" AND RAO SAHEB

Court Has No Jurisdiction To Entertain Suit Contends Defence Counsel

CLAIMS DECLARATION OF LEGAL MARRIAGE

Further hearing was resumed at the High Court before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia of the suit filed by Appibai, a "Naikin" claiming a declaration of legal marriage with Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji.

After the plaintiff's evidence was finished, Narsingrao, a Government contractor and commission agent gave evidence on her behalf. He said he was a Gowd Saraswat Brahmin and came from Kumpta. He knew the plaintiff who introduced him to the defendant. On one occasion the defendant enquired of him about the plaintiff and said that he did not want to have her as his mistress as that would affect his reputation, but wanted to marry her. He asked witness to persuade her to consent to marriage, and further said that if she consented he would give her a bunglow, a motor car and separate maintenance allowance. At this conversation the plaintiff was present. Witness denied having told the defendant that she was a widow.

In cross-examination witness denied that he used to put up with the plaintiff whenever he came to Bombay. It was the plaintiff who introduced him to the defendant.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

DEFENCE CASE.

Mr. Daphtary then opened the case for the defence.

He said the court had to consider what are the rights the plaintiff could claim as a result of the alleged marriage, apart from maintenance. Ordinarily, a Hindu wife was not entitled to separate maintenance but must live with the husband, unless the latter drives her out. It was for the plaintiff to prove that the defendant had driven her out, if she claimed separate maintenance. Further, assuming there was a marriage, she could claim her rights as a wife, but could not claim anything which the defendant might have promised her before marriage. The question was, assuming the promises were given in Bombay, could they be enforced, because the plaintiff had carried out her part of the contract by marrying the defendant.

Counsel further submitted that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, since the defendant was not residing or carrying on business in Bombay at the time the alleged promises were given or when the alleged marriage took place.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BYCULLA CONGRESS ELECTION COMPLAINT

The complaints arising out of the annual general election of the Executive Committee of the Byculla (E) District Congress Committee will be inquired into by the Presiding Officer Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Persons interested in this inquiry are hereby requested to attend the inquiry with such material as they may possess to help the inquiry.

Abdul Gaffar Nagar And Construction Board

The Gen. Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

Members of the Construction Board and Engineers, clerks, supervisors, contractors, suppliers and all others connected with the construction of Abdul Gaffar Nagar, including Exhibition are requested to be present at the Nagar on Sunday, the 2nd of December 1934, at 8 a.m. for some important meeting.

Congress Bus for Worli will be available from 7 to 8 a.m. at Lower Parel Railway Station.

Personal invitations have not been sent.

Free Cinema Show For Congress Volunteers

A free Cinema Show of the Film of the Congress Session has been arranged for all those who worked in the Volunteers Department of the Indian National Congress, on Sunday the 2nd December at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the West End Cinema.

Admission passes can be had from Mr. Yusuf Meherally at the Congress House, in the evening between 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.) and all the volunteer friends are requested to take it from there.

URGENT MEETING OF B. P. C. C.—An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

5 YEARS JAIL FOR STUDENT

Found In Possession Of Unlicensed Arms

BARISALS, Nov. 29.

Rai Saheb Fanibhusan Mitra, Special Magistrate, sentenced Nandalal Gupta, a student to five years rigorous for possessing an unlicensed six chambered revolver and eight cartridges.

The case is a sequel to a raid carried out by the police who acting on information that a dacoity was to be committed on 23rd June 1934 entered a house in the village of Bharukati and arrested Nandalal and two others. The latter were subsequently discharged but re-arrested under the Ordinance.

Nandalal pleaded guilty.—A. P.

BENARES UNIVERSITY

Pt. Malaviya Re-Elected Vice-Chancellor

BENARES, Nov. 29.

The 18th annual meeting of the Court of the Benares University was held this afternoon, Rai Bahadur Kanhyalal presiding.

Sir C. V. Raman attended.

The Maharaja of Bikaner, was re-elected Chancellor and the Maharajahs of Jodhpur and Benares were re-elected pro-Chancellors.

Pandit Malaviya was re-elected Vice-Chancellor.

The President presenting the annual report stated that in the present year students numbered 3,658. In 1933-34, the recurring expenditure amounted ot Rs. 12,55,731 and donations since the University was founded amounted to nearly 1½ crore, besides landed property. In 1933-34 the income from all sources excluding Government grants was Rs. 8,58,468 and donations during the same period were Rs. 50,21,038.

Dr. Tagore is arriving to-morrow and will be staying in the Benares University.—A. P.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

PATNA, Nov. 29.

"The only way to stop offences of this description was by letting it be known that law will be enforced with utmost rigour in case of dacoities where violence was used and that every individual who took part in such dacoity ran the risk of being hanged."

With these words Mr. Justice Agarwala confirmed the death sentence of Maujar and enhanced the sentence of life transportation of Dhorjokantaray to death and ten years' rigorous imprisonment and three others of life transportation. The allegations against the accused persons were that in the course of committing dacoity in Purnea, Maujor with a gun supplied to him by his associate Dhorjokanta killed outright the house owner. The original sentences were awarded by the Sessions Judge, Purnea.—United Press.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Scott, Assistant Manager of the Dawsons Bank, Bassein, was to-day sentenced to death by the High Court Sessions European Jury's unanimous verdict for murdering Mr. Locksley Telfer.—United Press.

MERCY PETITION

The local Government has withheld the mercy petition of P. O. AW. the Rebel Leader to His Majesty the King who was sentenced to death.

It will be recalled that recently His Excellency the Viceroy rejected his mercy petition.—United Press.

CIVIC WELCOME FOR "FRONTIER GANDHI"

Cawnpore Municipality Presents Address

CAWNPORE, Nov. 29.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan replying to an address presented by the Municipal Board urged the audience to pay greater attention to people in the villages. He appealed for unity and concerted action for the amelioration of the condition of Harijans.—A. P.

Quadrangular Teams At Krishna Talkies

The Western India Theatres, Ltd., have specially invited the Quadrangular Cricket Teams to witness Prabhat's superb picture "Amrit Manthan" to-day (Friday) 6-15 p.m. show at their Krishna Talkies.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Municipal Elections

It is definitely understood that the local Congress Committee will put forward candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections and is determined on capturing all the elected seats. The elections will be held in the last week of January next. For the recent Assembly elections, the time at the disposal of the Congress workers was not sufficient to carry on propaganda for the Congress candidates, though the whirlwind campaign that was carried on for about a fortnight was really remarkable. But there are still two and a half months for the Municipal elections. There are more than seventy elected seats on the Corporation. Most of the elected seats can very easily be captured by the Congress candidates if the municipal election campaign begins in right earnest, at least from the first week of December. The voters should be given to understand as to what the Congress Party will do for the city, if elected to the municipal body. Their municipal programme should be drafted and published immediately. This and holding public meetings all over the city will certainly create a favourable atmosphere in the city which will without doubt solidly side with the Congress and its nominees.

Manual Labour

The Working Committee of the Congress has circularised the Provincial Congress Committees to suggest suitable forms of manual labour before the Cabinet meets at Patna early next month. It is recalled in certain Congress circles that when the new qualification for being a member of the executive of any Congress Committee was being laid down in the Subjects Committee, a definition of what constitutes "manual labour" was asked by a member of the Subjects Committee. The answer to the inquiry was: "The Working Committee will issue instructions in this regard from time to time." An urgent meeting of the B.P.C.C. is being held to-day. The meeting will discuss "forms of manual labour" suitable for this City Province. One suggestion is that the various processes of printing may constitute forms of manual labour, another suggestion seriously mooted is that the B.P.C.C. should consider the possibility of a weekly 'broom parade' so that Congressmen may take practical lessons in street sanitation and slum cleanliness as manual labour for national service and as an alternative to hand-spinning."

ACQUITTED OF KIDNAPPING CHARGE

Girl Voluntarily Went With Him, Pleads Accused

Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions heard the case in which Luxman Bala was charged with kidnapping a Hindu girl.

The girl who was living with her father was in love with the accused. Her father, coming to know of the love-affair, it was stated, ill-treated the girl. The accused, therefore, was alleged to have kidnapped her.

The accused's defence was that the girl voluntarily went with him.

The jury were divided in their verdict by 5 to 4. As such a verdict is inconclusive in law, his Lordship discharged the jury, and exercising his discretionary powers, acquitted the accused.

Bail For Hair Dresser

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court admitted the revisional application of Reginald Perks, a European hair dresser who was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to three months' simple imprisonment for causing death by rash and negligent driving.

Their Lordships also granted the application for bail.

AIRMAIL MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

Additional air mail and passenger service of Indian National Airways Ltd., between Calcutta and Rangoon.

With effect from the 8th November 1934, Indian National Airways Ltd. have duplicated their air mail and passenger service between Calcutta and Rangoon.

2. Air mail correspondence will be accepted for transmission by this additional service under the conditions applicable to air mail correspondence for other internal air mail services in India. The new service of the Indian National Airways Ltd. between Calcutta and Rangoon will operate in addition to their existing service and the service of the Indian Trans. Continental Airways.

3. The Time Table of the new service is given below:—

THURSDAYS.

Calcutta	dep.	07.00
Chittagong	arr.	09.30
Chittagong	dep.	09.50
Akyab	arr.	12.00
Akyab	dep.	12.45
Bassein	arr.	15.45
Bassein	dep.	16.10
Rangoon	arr.	17.15

WEDNESDAY.

Rangoon	dep.	07.00
Bassein	arr.	08.00
Bassein	dep.	08.20
Akyab	arr.	11.20
Akyab	dep.	12.05
Chittagong	arr.	13.39
Chittagong	dep.	13.59
Calcutta	arr.	16.15

4. The latest day and hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay General Post Office in connection with the above service will be as follows:—

Ordinary correspondence 6-30 p.m. Monday.
Registered correspondence 5.00 p.m. Monday.

5. The latest hours of posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the abovementtioned hours.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING

Bound Books For Sale At Post Offices

In connection with the existing system of issuing "certificate of posting" the Indian Postal Department announces that books bound of 50 forms of certificate of posting can be had for two annas at any Post Office. This facility is provided for those who often require such certificates of posting. Loose forms of certificate are also stocked in the Post Offices and they are supplied free of charge.

For letters which are registered, for V. P. articles and for insured articles, the Post Office, of course, passes receipts and naturally, therefore there does not arise the question whether such articles are actually posted or not.

PATHE
LAST PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

By Special Request
TO-MORROW

Telephone No. 4283. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 522 Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1934

SEPARATION OF BURMA

The people of Burma are as little satisfied with the J. P. C. report on Burma as Indians are with the report as a whole. The recommendation of the Committee to separate Burma from India is not at all surprising to any. It was a foregone conclusion. The dice were loaded in favour of separation for years past. A subservient Legislative Council, boycotted by all progressive sections of the public, was got to pass a resolution in favour of separation in 1927 when the Simon Commission visited Burma Without any further evidence the Commission expressed its belief that the resolution was the verdict of the country as a whole. Ever since then Imperialists in India, Burma and Britain have carried on an incessant propaganda for separation. The first Round Table Conference deliberately hustled this question. Later a separate R. T. Conference was convened to consider the whole question of reforms for Burma and was presided over by Lord Peel, who was notoriously prejudiced in favour of separation. The British separationists were for a time utterly dismayed at the signal triumph of the anti-separationists at the special Legislative elections in 1932, when the question of separation was the main election issue. But they faced the situation with characteristic sophistry. Merely because the new Legislative Council passed a resolution making several alternative demands in order of preference, the British separationists made out that the Council evaded the main question of separation; though as a matter of fact an amendment accepting the principle of separation was summarily rejected and a resolution was passed also rejecting the Premier's offer of reforms on the basis of separation. Thus though the country had unequivocally repudiated the proposal of separation, the question was again referred to the J. P. Committee. And a Committee, composed as it was, has duly echoed the sentiments of Imperialists and recommended the separation of Burma as soon as the new reforms come into force.

Misrepresentation

The J. P. Committee does not straightforwardly state that separation is desirable in the interests of Britishers who would have a freer hand if Burma could be isolated from India and freed from the influence of the Indian National Congress. It attempts to make out that separation is good for Burma on economic and political grounds. It goes further and says in effect to the Burmans: "You do not seem to know your own mind about separation. But we know your mind better than you do. What you really want is complete separation from India." The attempt to interpret to Burmans their own mind is a piece of impertinence which is certainly very uncommon. The Burmans have spoken through their Legislature on the subject of separation. If the British choose deliberately to misinterpret the public verdict, they will only deceive themselves, and that, too, for a time. They will not be long in being undeceived. As regards the economic and political advantages that the J. P. Committee expects Burma to derive from separation, the Burmans might have been left to know what is good for them. They are sensible enough to realise that economically Federation with India is a blessing to them as it guarantees a large and reliable market for their rice, oil and other products They realise, too, that, so long as they have to resist British exploitation, economic and political they can do it far more effectively when united with India than when separated from her.

India's Attitude

As regards India's attitude towards the question of Burma's separation, it cannot be better stated than in terms of the resolution of the Karachi Congress Session on the subject. The main part of the resolution runs as follows:—

"This Congress recognises the right of the people of Burma to claim separation from India and to establish an independent Burman State or to remain an autonomous partner in a free India with a right of separation at any time they may desire to exercise it. The Congress, however, condemns the endeavour of the British Government to force separation on Burma..... This endeavour seems to be deliberately engineered to perpetuate British domination there, so as to make Burma together with Singapore by reason of the presence of oil and their strategic positions strongholds of imperialism in Eastern Asia The Congress is strongly opposed to any such policy which would result in Burma being kept as a British dependency and her resources exploited for British imperialist purposes and would also be a menace to a free India as well as to the other nations of the East."

India will stand by this resolution through thick and thin. It may not be in the power of the Congress to-day to implement the resolution. But that does not mean that the last word on the subject will rest with the J. P. Committee or the British Government. A separate Constituent Assembly for Burma will be a part of the plan for a Constituent Assembly for India. And these Assemblies will settle the destinies of their respective countries. Till then it behoves the two countries to concentrate attention on developing the power that will make the Constituent Assemblies effective and final arbiters.

Are War Clouds Gathering?

The debate in the British Parliament on Mr. Churchill's amendment to the Address regarding the state of British defensive air armament raises an old issue afresh. Is war looming on the horizon? There is, indeed, no reticence or desire to respect the susceptibility of his opponents on the part of Mr. Churchill, who openly speaks of Germany as the likely point of danger to international peace and British security. With an utter absence of any constitutional Government, with immense, incredible, inexplicable preparations alleged to be going on despite the treaties which regulate such matters, it is, of course, no surprise that the chief of the chauvinists in England should single out,—not without some basis,—Germany as the obvious danger to Britain, even though Germany is, at the moment, at peace with her. Mr. Baldwin has done what a Minister of the Crown in a National Government was bound to do. He has minimised Mr. Churchill's terrors, and at the same time appealed to Germany to afford no occasion for such apprehensions among her friends. That, however, modern warfare is likely to be most frightful by air and in chemical and bacterial weapons and that in both these Germany has undeniable superiority,—so that, in the event of a conflict being precipitated, she could prove a most awkward customer to deal with for any of her neighbours across the Rhine or the North Sea,—are facts which Mr. Baldwin and his Government have neither the desire nor the means to deny. In these circumstances, and notwithstanding the reply to Mr. Churchill's sabre-rattling, Mr. Baldwin, the lover of tranquillity, has added to the aerial defence of Britain very substantially; Mr. MacDonald, the "ci-devant" pacifist, has openly declared his Government's resolve to add to the national defences in every arm, military, naval, or aerial. When the navy is improved and increased, when the air forces are strengthened, and fortifications and munitions and chemical factories for raw materials of war secured in assured quantities,—these would be described and justified as defensive measures; but none would be deceived by the camouflage with which it may suit statesmen in modern democracies to invest their actions and policies. A vast powder magazine would be built up all over Europe, and would await but a match, a stray spark, to involve the whole world in sorrow and suffering, devastation and distress.

The preparations thus being made seem difficult to counter, while the course of national politics runs in the directions now appearing universal and irresistible. With more than one grievance between the neighbours and enemies in Europe, the question of a match to be applied to this vast powder magazine is only one of chance. Whether it is going to be found, once more, in the Balkans, or on the banks of the Rhine, the conflagration will not be long in coming, unless the very source of the danger is filled up, and choked out of existence. The rumours of unrest in the military forces in Germany, though officially denied, may be but one index of the serious discontent and disappointment with which the German people must be viewing the actions of the coterie that now govern her, as never a Kaiser or a Bismark governed before. An internal revolution in Germany, according to some authorities, seems, at this juncture, to be the only means of averting a world-wide disaster. And just as President Wilson bluntly addressed the German people, more than fifteen years ago, about the impossibility of the rest of the civilized world trusting the German professions of peace so long as her constitution and governance were in the hands of irresponsible individuals, so, too, is it necessary to-day for some world-respected authority to admonish the German people against the madness of Nazism, that not only deprives them of their liberty at home but also makes them suspect and distrusted abroad, and so an immense source of danger to the peace of the world.

What applies to Germany applies, in a moderate measure, to Japan, as well. It is now certain Japan will throw overboard all ideas of limiting armaments by universal agreement. But, her denunciation of the existing treaties will not be allowed to pass unnoticed by those to whom expansion of the Japanese armed forces appears to be a menace. Even if we were to discount as needlessly provocative and bellicose utterances like those attributed in a recent telegram, to the Chairman of the Navy Estimates Committee in the American House of Representatives, the consequences of a race in armaments is indisputable. And when once the race starts, the weaker party will always seek for excuses to make for a burst-up, before the maximum of its strength and capacity is reached. A people so determined and fiercely patriotic as the Japanese will take a lot of beating; and the proposition that they should be destroyed out of existence is the merest moonshine, nor does any responsible person entertain such aims. But the conflict such extremes suggest is dreadful even to contemplate; and so it is that every thoughtful person all the world over has to raise his voice in protest, and do his bit, against this madness that we miscall patriotism, this frenzy which we mistake for nationalism.

OUR LONDON LETTER

On Eve Of Reforms Report

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
(By Air Mail.)

The reports available in the London Press about the results of some of the elections to the Indian Legislative Assembly are taken by political circles in this country in the nature of an ominous prelude to the publication of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on Wednesday next.

Obviously, interest in the Indian issue has reached such a stage that supporters and opponents of the Government's scheme for the "constitutional development of India" are feeling inclined to be restless. The stage seems to be well set when each individual interested in the Indian question appears to be once again more active than before. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who had been silent for some time, has set the ball rolling by describing the Government Scheme as "The White Elephant White Paper". So has the "Morning Post" attempted to frighten the Ministers by creating a bogey of Congress capturing the new Indian Legislative Assembly with a view to throw back upon British Imperialism the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, which,

(Continued on page 8).

INSULTING REPORT

Irish History May Be Repeated In India And The J. P. C. Report May Be A Blessing In Disguise

By
K. F. NARIMAN.
II.

Another indirect advantage, again unconnected with the constitution itself, but inevitably arising out of the situation, is the fatal and rude shock in India to that antiquated and impotent but still lingering method of agitation called "constitutional". The greatest and the staunchest constitutionalists like Sapru and Setalwad that this vast country could produce, adopted and patiently pursued for years strictly legal methods, religiously keeping within bounds, at the same time taking good care always to condemn "direct action" as mischievous, harmful and retrograde. All this to convince their patrons and task-masters at Delhi and Westminster that they were genuine and sincere constitutional fighters and would not even tolerate "direct action" and hence their demands at least must be conceded. And what is the result of all this legal, constitutional, most decorous and parliamentary labours for years, speeches that lasted for days and written statements that lengthened out into yards, both couched in most mendicant phraseology?

A Cruel Joke

The result of all this constitutional "fuss" is not only a big zero but even minus, because in some respects we have distinctly receded even from the present position. The example is, indeed, both depressing and inspiring, particularly to the impatient, impulsive and intensely patriotic "Young India". I suppose in the lectures on "Constitutionalism" in Indian educational institutions, these glorious instances will be quoted and Saprus and Setalwads will be remembered as the doughty champions who fought for generations quite constitutionally and legally so that in the end the British Die-Hards were even compelled to yield and grant Dominion Status! and Home Rule! to India—a Home Rule of the latest "Sapru pattern," to wit, J. P. C. Report and India Bill 1934-'35: it is a cruel political joke.

Is there any wonder that intelligent Indian youths express their resentment and anger by booing and indulging in cat-calls at the "constitutionalist" when he ventures to invade a public platform? Again it is not an attack on individuals but against the method of agitation, and still Sir Hari Singh Gour is surprised that Assembly Electorate by voting for the Congress, voted down "constitutionalism" and voted out constitutionalists like himself. Did they expect after such achievements, presentation of public addresses on behalf of citizens of India?

Blessing In Disguise

Such are some of the important though indirect and incidental political gains arising out of this otherwise rotten and mischievous and disastrous J. P. C. Report. The fruits may not be visible now but the seeds of discontent and unrest that are being sown by short-sighted and greedy Imperialist tillers on Indian political soil to-day in the year of grace 1934-'35 may grow into unbending, unyielding plants much sooner than these Imperialist dreamers imagine. In 1920 Ireland was considered safe in the grip of Great Britain. Within the next two years the British hold was nowhere till a substantial substance of Independence partly restored the situation. The flame that was then kindled, keeps igniting though in a different direction

The Tragedy

The tragedy is that almost the same British actors are performing the same stage-tricks with regard to the Indian problem The lessons of Ireland and Egypt are entirely lost. So let not political India be disheartened and depressed at the British policy today. Inscrutable are the ways of Divinity and an apparent curse is often a blessing in disguise. Perhaps this deliberate affront is designed by God, to provide a shorter cut for 'Purna Swaraj". After all, the real prop and foundation of any foreign rule can only be good-will, trust and confidence of the subject-people That is more so in case of India. Once these genuine props are removed or destroyed, no amount of repression can serve as effective substitutes: these can only serve as temporary makeshifts, as desperate remedies only to tide over crisis. As the Irish instance has proved, they cannot subdue even a small population in a limited area, in the vicinity of Imperial head-quarters. These artificial and provoking safeguards ultimately destroy the real and genuine safe-guards and once the good-will and confidence of the whole people is lost, it may be taken for granted that the Imperial game is lost. The inevitable results must follow sooner or later.

Prepare

Let us prepare fresh, injections out of the very bitter poison of this report and with those injections bring about a National revival and National regeneration so as to convert the present-day political dream of the constitutionalist, as they view and consider the idea of a "Constituent Assembly" into a living political reality; and, above all, national unity.

It was thus that the Irish Free State inaugurated her New Era in December 1921:

"Dail Eireann sitting as a Constituent Assembly.....acknowledging that all lawful authority comes from God to the people.....hereby proclaims the Establishment of Irish Free State....".

God willing that will soon be the preamble of the indigenous India Act, drafted, composed discussed and passed in the National Assembly by the National leaders, on the National sacred soil of Mother India.

Amen.

Frankly Speaking

QUITE LOGICAL.

In claiming that after the Irish Free State Citizenship Bill becomes law, nobody in the State can be deemed to be the subject of any State but the Free State, Mr. De Valera is perfectly logical. It is absurd to contend, as Mr. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary, does, that, even after the Bill becomes law, a Free State citizen will continue to be a British subject or that he will be deemed to have two nationalities. Whatever the "highest legal authorities" of Britain that Mr. Thomas invokes may think, Ireland and the world will regard the Free State citizen a citizen of that State only and not of any other, just as a citizen in Great Britain will be regarded as a subject of Great Britain only and not of any other State also. The membership of an international body like the League of Nations or the British Commonwealth does not confer an additional nationality upon any member of that body. In understanding the Ireland of to-day the British must not make the wish father to the thought. And they must also be prepared to reap to-day what they sowed in the past.

A CRUSHING REJOINDER.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, ex-President of the Jubbulpore Muncipality, has torn to shreds the C.P. Government's Communique, justifying their high-handed conduct towards him and the Municipality. With regard to the charge of maladministratn levelled at him, he challenges the Government to appoint a non-official enquiry committee to judge his administration, but we are sure the Government will not accept the challenge. It is so much easier to get a Minister to reverse his predecessor's decision and to get a Magistrate and the police to carry out the Minister's fiats. The legality of the officials' conduct will be tested, we expect, in a Court of Law, but its propriety has been questioned by all right-thinking men. It may be legal to over-awe the Municipality by proclaiming an order under section 144, Cr. Pr. Code and to exempt that body from the operation of a number of sections of the Municipal Act in order to legalise illegalities. But few will believe that such a procedure is either fair or constitutional.

A MOTHER'S APPEAL.

It is reported that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's mother has cabled to him at Vienna asking him to return to Calcutta at once in view of the critical condition of his father, who has long been ill. It is reported, too, that she has appealed to the Government of India to instruct the foreign Governments concerned to issue the necessary visas promptly so as to facilitate his speedy return. The Government of India have been so far considerate in this matter as to allow Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. Subhas Bose's brother and a State prisoner, to remain on parole at his father's side. They may well go a step further and do all that is possible to ensure Mr. Subhas Bose's quick return. It will be an act of elementary justice and humanity.

APPOINTMENTS IN UNIVERSITY

At its meeting to-day the Syndicate of the Bombay University will consider the question of appointing a Reader in Dyeing and Printing for the Department of Chemical Techonology. We understand that the Selection Committee, to which the applications for the post were referred, has recommended only one candidate who, it is reported, was not considered suitable for a similar post in the Victoria Jubilee Technical School. If this is so and if he is only a pure organic chemist and has had no practical training in dyeing and printing, will it be wise for the Syndicate to make a final choice when there are better qualified persons in the Presidency available?

THEIR CRY FOR MORE.

It is quite natural for the Bengal Zamindars to welcome the J. P.C. Report. For, through the device of the Second Chamber and otherwise they get much more representation than they deserve by merit of any kind. Of course, it will not do for them to say they are quite satisfied. Like all pampered people they must cry for more, and they actually blame the Committee for their failure "to do justice to the land-holding community regarding representation." The Manaraja of Burdwan, too, is unsatisfied with the absence of the "stabilising element of representatives of the baronial houses of Agra, Oudh and Bihar," in the Second Chamber. It does not occur to these self-centred folk that the more undeserved privileges they secure now, the speedier and the more certain must be the doom of all such privileges.

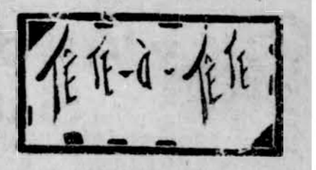
PRESS VIEWS

Not Worth Looking At

As advocates of the Socialist and Congress policy, we do not care to and cannot look at what is called the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report upon the next instalment of Constitutional reforms for India, for we believe that India has the right to complete independence and has the requisite ability to run a really socialist swarajya state. As such we have never looked to Britain for our national salvation and so we never devote any attention to the so-called instalment of reforms which Britain is pleased to bestow on India. What India wants are not these instalments of reforms in driblets, but immediate establishment of real socialist swaraj.—"Voice of India."

Gratuitous Insult

Dyarchy is dead—long live Dyarchy—such seems to be the slogan of the Report. Such a thing as ministerial responsibility seems to be a misnomer in the new constitution. The Governor-General's powers are laid down in such a manner that the future Viceroy becomes a riddle in the Constitution. He rules the roost in the new dispensation though to all purposes there is in it the principle of autonomy. He is still vested with "special powers" by means of which he could fill in any gap which Whitehall may ask him to fill. As for Federation—with the Princes on the one hand and the autocrats called 'Governors' on the other, it becomes a euphemism for democracy. Why, we ask, such a waste of money and labours and time over a document which had been long ago hatched by the die-hard hens of Britain. The question is—will the Indian Nation take this gratuitous insult to the country lying down?—"Rangoon Mail."



All available copies of the J.P. C. Report in Bombay have been sold out.

Isn't this proof enough of the tremendous popularity of the proposals it embodies?

More—doesn't it convey the lie direct to the Congress claim that the country is determined to reject it totally?

Ask the Old Lady of Bori Bunder, if you have any doubts.

* * * *

Lord Derby and Sir J. Nall have feelingly appealed to Lancashire businessmen to leave the political aspects of the J.P.C. Report alone.

And it is announced that the latter have favourably responded to the appeal and stayed their hand—no doubt, very reluctantly and with a heavy heart.

* * * *

In view of the tremendous sacrifice Lancashire is making by this step, it is time, India reciprocated the goodwill by readily making the concessions on which Lancashire has set its heart.

It will be black ingratitude if India doesn't.

* * * *

Besides, one should not forget that Lancashire has only agreed to withhold her hand—just for the present.

In case, out of "sheer ingratitude" India refuses to yield to Lancashire's demands, the withheld hand may come down heavily any moment and smash the boon about to be conferred by Britain.

* * * *

Of course, the commercial and financial safeguards will all be there.

Lancashire, indeed, had nothing to do with any of them—in spite of the stories spread by malicious persons about the sedulous promptings and unholy bargains struck behind the purdah.

* * * *

Lancashire is above such "deals"—you have Sir Samuel Hoare's and Lord Derby's word for it.

* * * *

"We cannot grant naval equality at any price"—says Washington to Tokio, the while Tokyo tells Washington: "We are determined to buy naval equality at any price."

All the while the armament-maker goes on grinning and muttering to himself: "Hooray! Hooray! Well Done, Washington! Equally Well Done, Tokio! Come on, One and All! Such a Splendid Race!"

* * * *

The Government of Bombay, the true guardians of Law, Order, Justice, Peace, etc., etc., which they claim to be, disdain to institute an inquiry into the H.O.H. scandal.

It is for Mr. Nariman to attend to that petty task, if he cares.

* * * *

Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal and Sir Harry Haig, Governor-Designate of U.P. arrived by mail boat on Thursday.

It is only rarely that two big provincial Satraps meet on board and surely Jawahar would have figured prominently in their dinner talks.

* * * *

"Congress victories at the polls have brought more responsibilities on the Congress.

—Right Hon'ble Sastri.

Also special responsibilities for the Viceroy and the Governors.

* * * *

Husseinbhoy A. Laljee is not only a well-known city host, but a great reconciler of men. "Flower Mead" where Bombay society assembled on Thursday for the marriage feast was the historic place where Mahatma Gandhi and the "Big ones" of the Bombay Cabinet who imprisoned him met on the same hospitable table.

* * * *

Binks: 'The last time I was at the seaside I flirted with a girl and she called a policeman.'

Banks: 'You were lucky. The last time I flirted with a girl she called a clergyman.'

City Congress Election Disputes

Nariman Finds Facts

SERIOUS IRREGULARITIES AND DEFECTS

But Inconvenience Common To All Candidates

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday last.

One of the most important questions that came up for decision has the Reports of the Fact Finding Officers on the grave irregularities alleged about the elections to the B. P. C. C. from the various Wards. The proceedings of the meeting were not open to the Press.

It is, however, understood that the Council, without going into the merits of the various points raised by Mr. Nariman's report about the "F" Ward, accepted an omnibus resolution "that the reports be recorded". Only four members voted against the motion.

Mr. Nariman's report on the alleged irregularities in the "F" Ward and his findings therein run into many typed foolscap sheets and raises several important and contentious points. Since he was asked only to find facts, he has refrained from drawing his own conclusions and making recommendations accordingly.

In the concluding portion of his report Mr. Nariman says:—

Now I will come to the last and most important item namely, the incompleteness of the roll,—several serious omissions, not tallying of name and numbers in the alphabetical and serial lists. And the most serious irregularity as was alleged in the course of inquiry was that the alphabetical list supplied to the clerks stopped at letter "S" and from "T" to "Z" the names were entirely omitted. This item being considered most important, took most of the time of the inquiry and a large number of oral and documentary evidence were adduced on both sides to maintain their allegations.

WARD COUNCIL'S CASE.

I will first dispose of the case for the Ward Council with regard to this allegation. They maintained that the voting lists were complete and Mr. Wadia, the Acting President, stated that he had given complete lists from "A" to "Z" signed by himself to the Polling Officer and these were the official lists so far as the election was concerned. But, unfortunately, whilst looking through the records and some sheets of papers containing names of voters, there was no list containing the signature of Mr. Wadia. The explanation was that during the rush and constant use at the issuing place some of the sheets being roughly handled were torn and hence it was possible that the official lists containing the complete names signed by the Acting President were destroyed and hence they were unable to produce them.

RATHER UNFORTUNATE.

This was rather unfortunate because a good deal was made of this allegation and valuable records were produced to prove the fact that the list was incomplete and so far as "T" to "Z" was concerned the names were completely omitted. At one time one of the failed candidates alleged after examining the list and sheets produced at the inquiry that the list stopped at the letter "S" and there were no further alphabetical lists There was one typed list produced which bore out this allegation, because it started from "A" and stopped at "S" and therefore, it appeared as if this allegation had been 'prima facie' proved.

However, the Ward Secretary, Sjt. Kondaye, on a closer examination of other loose sheets, was able to produce some typed lists, containing the other names from "T" to "Z", but on examination of these loose sheets, some further circumstance was detected, which again bore out the original allegation, namely, that, whereas with regard to the other lists from "A" to "S" names of certain voters were ticked showing that voting papers were issued to them as names were ticked at the time of issuing such slips, with regard to the sheets containing the names of voters from "T" to "Z", there was not a single name of the voter that was thus ticked. This evidently supported the contention that the said list which was produced, was not used by any clerk at the election, because if it were used admittedly some names to whom slips were issued would have been ticked as was done with regard to the other lists.

SECRETARY REFUTES CHARGE

But in the course of the argument Sjt. Kondaye, the Secretary, again refuted this charge by producing about a dozen counterfoils of voting slips actually issued to the voters and these counterfoils contained the names from "T" to "Z". Thus so far as evidence of both sides was concerned, both oral and documentary, there was no doubt a very strong and substantial, both direct and circumstantial evidence to support both the contentions. Unfortunately, one defect in this charge was that the prosecutors had not adduced or called any voters whose names began with either from "T" to "Z", to come and state at the inquiry that though they had duly enrolled themselves as voters and on the day of the election they had been to the booth and demanded voting slips, they could not be supplied to them because their names were not entered in the list. Such direct evidence from voters that they were actually deprived of their right of voting would have been most useful and important and taken in conjunction with the other circumstantial and documentary evidence might have been conclusive.

ABSENCE OF DIRECT EVIDENCE

No doubt there were several voters whose names began from 'T' to 'Z' It is difficult to understand why the complainants who were so keen on this point and adduced a fairly large number of witnesses on other important matters, did not consider it important enough to bring such witnesses. However, in the absence of that direct evidence I have to again turn back upon the material at my disposal and in view of this conflicting statement and record I would again turn to the statement and explanation of the Polling Officer on the subject. I shall reproduce the same. In para 4 of his report and also his supplimentary report para No. 1, the Polling Officer says:—

WHAT THE POLLING OFFICER SAYS

"There were numerous complaints of voters' names not being found in the alphabetical lists entrusted to the clerks issuing the slips. In many cases the names of voters on the alphabetical lists would not tally with the names of the general list, so much so that there was great confusion resulting in hardship and loss of time to the voters.

"This confusion was only augmented instead of being mitigated, as a result of Mr Nariman's instructions that those who produced their membership receipts could be allowed to vote irrespective of whether or not they produced the slips from the issuing clerks. This enabled a good deal of personation, because anybody who brought a receipt was entitled to vote irrespective of whether or not that receipt belonged to the person producing it. One such case was caught red-handed in the presence of Mr. Nariman. A forged receipt No. 1009 in the name of one Madhu Shetty was brought by one G. K. Machavalkar who said that it was handed to him by one of the candidates, but later retraced and said that it was handed to him by some one else. There were numerous other cases of personations as well.

"After the various complaints that had come before me during the day, I cannot but agree that the voters' list had not been correctly prepared, and the whole trouble and confusion that prevailed can directly be traced to inaccuracies found in the lists. I invite the Committee to study these lists for themselves."

Again the Polling Officer says:-

"The complaint about the electoral roll has been general. As already stated in my report dated dated 16th instant, I agree that there are inaccuracies in the lists which cannot but be taken serious notice of, but as regards other allegations under this item, I leave them to the Committee to answer."

DAMAGING REPORT

Thus the Polling Officer's statements on the subject so far as written reports are concerned are no doubt damaging and support the general complaint about the incompleteness of the roll, though he does not make a specific statement about the serious ommission of names after 'S' because as stated above this omission was not mentioned in the original written complaint, but it transpired later on in the course of the enquiry.

THE MISSING LIST

Another important circumstance in connection with this serious irregularity and omission in the electoral roll, as far as the Polling Officer is concerned, is the fact that the Polling Officer stated in the course of his evidence that at about 5 or 6 p.m. on the election day it was brought to his notice that the electoral roll was incomplete and the names from 'T' to 'Z' were omitted, and as soon as this fact was brought to his notice, according to his statement he got the same rectified.

JUST COMPLAINT

From all these above circumstances in connection with this serious defect, it does appear that there was some irregularity or omission with regard to the rolls, particularly the alphabetical and numerical lists supplied, although that defect was to some extent mitigated by the fact that the original register book in which the names were written by hand according to the order of enrolment, was complete and also available for reference whenever required, but as this register was prepared neither according to the alphabetical or numerical order, this contention that for practical purpose of reference that register would not be of very great use is also just because in that confusion and hurry it would not be expected for the staff to have either requisite time or patience to go over practically all pages in order to trace particular name or number.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

As the reference to me was only to find facts and draw conclusions from those facts, I refrain from drawing any conclusion with regard to the general results, which is the function of the Council and I can exercise my right there as the President to give my views on that point.

SAMPLE OF IRREGULARITY

In addition to this, as a result of inspection of certain voters names in various lists, both alphabetical and numerical, as well as the original register, the complanants prepared a typed list of about 300 voters. According to this long list, several numbers from the serial list were produced which bore two names against them. Such as against Serial No. 615, there were names of two voters such as "L R. Augasti" and "K. V. Raman." Similarly against No. 1117, there were names of two voters such as "Chowla R. S." and "Chandra Rajnarayan." It is difficult to explain this rather very serious irregularity and discrepancy. I could understand such slips with regard to a few numbers or names here and there but with the state of affairs as disclosed as a result of very close and minute examination of the various lists with regard to such a large number of names as 300, the question becomes serious enough to consider whether it is not another serious defect by itself important enough to vitiate the elections.

The Findings

Under the above circumstances I hold that serious irregularities and defects did exist with regard to the alphabietical and numerical lists of the voters, that many names were omitted from these lists and further there were also several discrepancies such as the same number allotted to two names, there were also mistakes in transcribing names and that the original register, though complete, was not helpful to the aggrieved voters.

I further hold that on account of this irregularity and defect, some voters were deprived of their right to vote and that some voters voted with wrong numbers i.e., voting slips of other voters were by mistake given to them.

NOT DELIBERATE.

I further hold that this irregularity or defect was not deliberate or intentional as was alleged in one of the complaints, that only one Ward Secretary, Mr. Kondaye, tried his best to cope with the difficult situation, but for want of sufficient staff and also for want of funds, in spite of strenuous efforts he was not able to, singlehanded, complete the arrangements and make satisfactory preparations though at a late stage some assistance was given to him from the general office by one of the General Secretaries.

HANDICAPS TO ALL.

I further hold that it is not proved that any particular candidate suffered more than any other on account of this defect, but the inconvenience, loss and hardship were common to all candidates competing.

It is also proved that on account of this unsatisfactory state of affairs, the polling officer during the midday interval proposed to resign and actually wrote out his resignation but was later prevailed upon to remain.

THE DUKE OF KENT

PRINCESS MARINA

SAPRU-JAYAKAR STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1).

minion constitutions, so it will will happen in India. In other words, what may be urged is if future our electorates exercise their franchise properly, and if future minister use their powers for constructive purposes sagaciously and receive support from their following, inside the councils and outside, and place the interests of the country above every other class of interest, the occasion may never arise for the use of those safeguards, and conventions may grow which have great constitutional value and force.

RESPONSIBILITY WHITTLED DOWN

We are not oblivious of the force of this argument, but we still think that all this expectation of future conventions and constitutional developments does not justify in our opinion;

(1) the imposition of heavy safeguards relating to law and order, and particularly to police legislation and rules and

(2) special provisions relating to the special branch of the Police dealing with the terrorist movement.

In our opinion these provisions, mainly intended as they seem to be to satisfy the Conservative opinion in England, betray deplorable and unwarranted distrust of Indian Ministers and narrow down the sphere of autonomy of the Provinces.

We are glad that the proposals which we made for a difference in the procedure between the Governors Acts and the acts of the Legislature have been substantially accepted, and also in the matter of women's franchise a more liberal line is foreshadowed.

DOMINION STATUS MISSING.

Similarly, the limitations placed on the Governor's powers to issue ordinances (regarding the impropriety of this power, we stand by the opinion we expressed at the Third Round Table Conference) are an improvement on the original proposals.

It is when we come to the provisions as to the centre, in particular, that we must frankly express our great disappointment.

While we see no reason whatever to revise our opinion as to the great utility of an All-India Federation as laying down the foundation of Indian unity and providing scope for the fulfilment of Provincial self-development, we think that the omission of all reference to the objective of the constitution, namely, Dominion Status, after reference to it in the Viceroy's declaration of 1929 and other authoritative pronouncements to the same effect, is a serious blemish of the entire constitution. We attach all the more importance to this feature, as some English statesmen have during the last few years sought shy of that expression in connection with India, their view being they cannot visualise India with its Indian States and Social and religious differences attaining the status and exercising the powers of a Dominion. Apart from the fact that the omission of reference to an ascertained and understandable political and constitutional status is apt to produce an undesirable psychological effect on the Indian mind, we fear that it may strengthen those very forces which the definition of the objective would otherwise control.

FEDERATION IN SUSPENSE.

We confess we are also much disappointed with the uncertainty which surrounds the actual establishment of Federation, such as, is foreshadowed in the report. We have all along held and pressed the view that it would be most unfortunate, if Provincial Autonomy were established and the setting up of the Federation were left to an uncertain and undefined future, subject to the action and interaction of such hostile forces as may spring up during the interval.

NEED FOR TIME-LIMIT.

It is not clear to our mind as to what the estimate of the Government is as to the time requisite for concluding Treaties of Accession with the necessary number of Indian States. Nor do we know as to when the Reserve Bank will actually begin to function, though we strongly hold neither of these two conditions should take very long to fulfil. For all these reasons, and particularly because we do not exclude the possibility of concerted pressure being brought to bear upon Parliament and Government by those who are definitely opposed to any kind of responsibility at the centre, to delay, if not to defeat the inauguration of Federation with even limited responsibility, we still think that the time should be fixed for giving effect to the changes at the centre as was done in the case of the Dominions, though it may be necessary to take power to extend for a short period the date so fixed.

ARMY INDIANISATION.

Again, we agree with the Labour Members of the Committee that the period of 30 years should have been fixed for the Indianisation of the Army and the transfer of control over defence and foreign policy. Meanwhile, in our opinion, it is necessary that provision should have been made for joint deliberation between Federal Ministers and the Army Members on the question of the military budget with the Viceroy as the final referee and judge in case of disagreement between the two. The recommendations in the report go very partially to meet our point of view and are extremely vague and uncertain. —A.P.

LIMITATION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Similarly we think that the limitation placed on the power of the Legislature in regard to Commercial discriminiation both on the Legislative and on the administrative side and the enjoyment of fiscal autonomy will be strongly resented in India. Apart from their being serious limitations on the powers of the legislature they appear to us to lack in precision of language. We very strongly hold that the original formula which was agreed to at the first Round Table Conference was much better than the present provision and was calculated in our opinion to establish more friendly commercial relations between India and England

SERVICES AND AUTONOMY.

As regards the services, while we should willingly support the claim as to guarantee regarding their salaries, emoluments and pensions, we think that the reservation of the right recruitment to the Secretary of State is wholly inconstent with autonomy at the Centre or in the provinces. Such recruitment, to begin with, should have been left in the hands of the Governor-General in consultation with his Government, so that it might easily in a few years time have been put on a true constitutional basis.

We refrain from going into minute details. But we would like before we conclude to refer to the system of indirect election to the Central Legislature which has been substituted for direct election as recommended by the White Paper with the support of the Lothian Committee.

We believe this has been done not merely because of the size and extent of the electorates in India difficulties of transport and of maintaining contact between members and their constituents, but also because the Committee thought they would thus be able to secure representation in the Assembly and the Council of State of stable elements in the country and of the centre opinion. In this, we are strongly apprehensive that their expectations are likely to be defeated, for if Provincial Legislatures are captured (which is not unlikely) by the extreme elements of our political life, whether they represent the right or the left, there will be little room in the Centre for men who represent the Centre opinion. Again we would point out that the method of election to the Second Chamber at the Centre and in the provinces where second Chambers are to be established, is extremely unsatisfactory.

NO CONSTITUENT POWERS.

We note with satisfaction that the general principle that the constitution must be such as to contain within it seeds of growth is recognised, but at the same time we would point out that excepting in matters relating to franchise and the system of election, and that to a very limited extent, no constituent powers have been assigned to the Legislature and we cannot see how any amendment or expansion of the constitution is possible without resort to Parliament. It is true to say that except for the possibility of the growth of conventions and constitutional practice, the control of Parliament is there and must continue to be there so far as any statutory developments or amendments are concerned.

We very strongly feel that nothing is more calculated to cause estrangement between the two countries than a repetition of the situaion created in England vis-a-vis' Indian reforms by those who are opposed even to the transfer of law and order and are irreconcilably against the introduction of of even a partial measure of responsibility at the centre. We are therefore of opinion that following certain well known constitional models, it may yet be possible to prepare a schedule of matters, in respect of which the Indian Legislature should have liberty, subject to the fulfilment of prescribed conditions such as the period of time and character and extent of the majority in the Assembly, to bring about the necessary amendment.

We have refrained from going into many other questions of detail in respect of which we have expressed our views in our memoranda before the Select Committee or submitted to the Secretary of State at the Third Round Table Conference. We have nothing further to add to our views on financial safeguards or other safeguards. We would, however, express our satisfaction that the suggestion made by some of us that a convention like that of the Scotch vote should be followed by representatives of the Indian States in the Legislature and that they should refrain from voting on purely British Indian matters has been substantially favoured by the Committee.

World-Wide Interest In Royal Wedding

Broadcast Of Ceremony Clearly Heard In Dominions, Giving Tremendous Thrills To Listeners

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Unparalleled precautions have been taken to guard the Royal guests. For the first time England and Continental practice was adopted of posting police inside a cordon of troops facing the crowds. The Abbey doors opened at 09/20, hundreds of specially invited guests poured in, including the greatest names of Britain, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet members, wearing privy Councilors black gold uniforms, Dominions and Colonial representatives, members of foreign and diplomatic corps. Most men were attired in military and civil uniforms and others were wearing court dress. Women were very brightly attired in long afternoon dresses, with fur wraps. The Aga Khan in gold mauve Indian robes, and black fez, was present with his wife. The Royal guests began to arrive at 10/30 taking seats near the altar.

THEIR MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL.

Shortly before 10/00 hours, the gates of the Buckingham Palace were thrown open, Life-Guards drew up awaiting their Majesties while the brides escort was drawn up in the inner courtyard. While massed bands played the National Anthem, their Majesties drove off presenting a splendid spectacle cheered to echo. Just before their Majesties left Princess Marina in her bridal gown appeared at the upper window, looked at the crowd who cheered delightedly. Princess Marina's father was wildly cheered. Both the King and the Duke of Kent wore naval uniforms, and looked very fit saluting the crowds.

PRONOUNCED MAN AND WIFE.

The Duke of Kent was obviously nervous as he waited for the bride. The Prince of Wales who was dressed in naval uniform was likewise nervous. Strain was relieved when the bridal party arrived. Princess Marina leaning on her father's arm, looked radiant and resplendent in her silver brocade and 12-foot train, and approached up the aisle with her bowed head.

Service began very punctually. Phrase "Obey" was used; Princess Marina's "I will" was spoken softly and was scarcely audible beyond the Royal circle, while the Duke of Kent responded in clear firm tones. The Abbey was hushed when the Duke of Kent slipped the ring on firmly.

The Archbishop of Canterbury uronounced them man and wife at 11/14 hours. Thereafter the wedding bells pealed out merrily.

CROWDS CHEER COUPLE.

The Queen was deeply affected during the ceremony.

Standing with clasped hands she wept touching her eyes frequently with handkerchief, while the King gazed at the printed programme standing motionless nearby. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York occasionally exchanged anxious comments. The beautiful ceremony passed off without any hitch. During prayers, Royalties stood followed after some confusion by the congregation. The Prince of Wales picked up the bride's bouquet from a chair where it was lying throughout the service and accompanied the royal party for signing the register. Thereafter the organ pealed out the wedding march, Princess Marina and the Duke of Kent very happily, walked down the aisle, the Duke turning to her, murmuring a few words Thereafter their Majesties swept out bowing to the left and right followed by a Greek Patriarch, and two Archbishops, the whole ceremony ended at 11/50 hours, crowds cheering the Duke of Kent and Princess Marine as they left the Abbey.

CEREMONY BROADCAST.

Worldwide interest in the Royal wedding was revealed by Reuters telegrams which show that the broadcast of the ceremony was heard very clearly in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. Business in South Africa came to a standstill, lunch time to listen broadcast. Listeners were tremendously thrilled to hear the responses of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina Gloucester was among the listeners in Australia where the responses of the Royal pair were amazingly clear. Thousands of Canadians rose at 05/45 to hear broadcast.

RITUAL AND AFTER

The bride and bridegroom drove back to the Buckingham Palace via Whitehall, Horseguards, Mall, St. James Street, Piccadilly, Constitution Hill, in a glass coach with bay horses escorted by Captains and an Escort of Lifeguards. They were greeted by roars of excited crowds audible for a mile away. They were followed by their Majesties and other Royal guests by the same route as to the Abbey. The couple then went to the Chapel Royal at the Buckingham Palace for Greek service. This is the first time that the Chapel Royal was used for Greek Service. The orthodox ritual which was strictly observed was conducted by Metropolitan Germanos and included triple crowning and interchange of rings.

After the wedding breakfast at Buckingham Palace, the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina left at 15/50 hours in State landau were drawn by the famous Windsor Greys and drove to Paddington. The route again was lined by dense crowds. The couple left at 16/20 hours by a special Royal train of five coaches for Birmingham. They will arrive at Birmingham at 18/20 hours and from there, will drive to Himley Hall for honeymoon.—Reuter's Special.

Communal Cricket Not Wanted

HOW THE TOURNAMENT SHOULD BE ORGANISED

Our Readers' Views

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is after a long time that Bombay is once again agog with the revival of the Quadrangular Cricket matches. The hearts of all interested in the game are full of joy with the advent of this carnival—a carnival where the gems of India's sportsmanship vindicate their skill, which has already captivated world-wide admiration.

The period of last four years, during which these matches were not played, has seen a great many upheavals in this country. Four years ago things were very much different from what they are today. While the fight to gain India's goal continued fiercely, such tournaments were considered of little or no importance, when the flame of patriotism was burning at its height in every true Indian's heart, that he might devote himself to the sacred cause of his own mother-land. Although several changes have taken place in India since then, the colour of the Quadrangular matches remains just the same—to be played as they were played previously, i.e., on communal basis, which fact is very regrettable. In fact, with the rapidly passing events in recent years here, a reform should also have been introduced in respect of grouping the contesting teams, permitting the selection of players on much the same line as has hitherto been followed, but at the same time altogether eliminating the communal colour. Instead, the matches should have been played on provincial basis this year, as is done in England in the case of famous county matches. If such procedure were to be followed in future, there would, probably, remain no chance for communal or racial jealousies, which so often spoil the repute of a good game.

This type of change may disappoint a small section of people, who only hold conservative views, but on the whole this scheme should receive welcome from the saner type who would form a majority, in favour of it, for obvious reasons. The times in which we live to-day naturally arouse one's curiosity as to why the Quadrangular matches should not be abolished, and the provincial matches should take their place.—Yours, etc.

M. P. B.

Congress Election Disputes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So much noise was made when the B.P.C.C. election from the Wards took place in August last and so many scandals were alleged in connection therewith that the then Council was compelled to make some sort of an inquiry into the allegations. Mr. Nariman, the President of the Committee, was appointed as the Fact Finding Officer. Evidence was recorded from almost all Wards. Serious allegations of irregularities were, however, made in regard to the 'F' Ward and inquiry on the election from this Ward took the longest time and evidence adduced the largest. Mr. Nariman has been finding the facts, but the report did not come out for months. Perhaps, the intervention of the Congress session and his busy engagements in connection with the Reception Committee were the causes for the delay.

The Congress session is over and the report has been presented. The Council of the new B.P.C.C. met on Saturday last and, among other things, took up the Fact Finder's Report for consideration. Not much time was needed, it is stated, to dispose it off, as a motion for recording it was promptly moved. A protest was made, it is further stated, against such hush-hush tactics. It was demanded that the report should be discussed and the points raised in the Report should be decided on their merits. But the voice of protest was feeble for those who raised it were in a hopeless minority of four. There was no discussion and therefore, no decision on the merits of the disputes. The Report was recorded and it is not known if most of the members who voted for it have seen or read it. The loud noise has died down. And the Report has gone to the cold-storage of the B.P.C.C. without the public knowing anything about it.

But this was only expected, "The fate of the inquiry and the Report was sealed when Mr. Nariman issued that statement justifying the convening of the first meeting of the disputed B.P.C.C. But in the interests of the Congress organisations, I wish the disputes were more respectfully treated and the Report discussed in a manner worthy of its author. I would only add, that here is a good beginning for the inauguration of the New Congress Constitution in Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee may congratulate themselves. It will make the Congress organisation more workable and efficient.—Yours, etc.

CONGRESSMAN.

Mozart On The Radio

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Monday last I had the pleasure of hearing the Radio-broadcast music of Lyttler's concert.

The most significant feature of it was the bold step taken by Miss F. Adenwalla who played a flute solo, one of the most difficult Op. 86 Andante of Mozart. This performance was not only excellent but should prove exemplary to those, especially, who assert that such instruments are a monopoly of the stronger sex.

I think this first Parsi and Indian lady flutist ought to be congratulated upon her success and I hope such performances will undoubtedly be presented to the Bombay musical circle hereafter in future. Well done Miss Adenwalla?—Yours, etc.

A FLUTIST.

Bombay, November 29.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

H. E. Sir John Anderson, Sir Harry and Lady Haig, Mr. Geoffrey Russell and Captain A. P. Sykes arrived at the Government House on Thursday.

H.H. The Maharaja of Porbandar and Captain Govindsinhji lunched at Government House on Thursday.

Lady Brabourne visited the Pandita Ramabai Hostel at Gamdevi on Thursday.

CAN THEY SAVE HIM FROM GALLOWS?

Muslim Deputation To Wait On Viceroy

AMRITSAR, Nov. 29.

It is understood that the President of the Anjuman Islamia is organising an All-India Muslim deputation to wait upon the Viceroy and press for commutation of the death sentence passed on Abdul Qayum of Karachi, whose appeal against that sentenced was rejected yesterday by the Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

It is stated that the following have so far agreed to join the deputation:—Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy, Sir Mohd Yakub, Maulana Shaukatali, Haji Wajidin, Maulana Shafi Daudi, Khwaja Hassan Nizami, Maulana Ghulambhik Nairang, Maulana Zaffarali, Nawab Sahib of Kunjpura, Shaikh Sadiq Hussin, Haji Rahimbux, Agha Lalbadshah, Messrs. Ghaznavi and Gauba.—A. P.

HINDU COLLEGE STUDENTS STRIKE

Demand Withdrawal Of Charges Against Professor

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The students of the local Hindu College have gone on strike on account of the charge of incompetence alleged to have been brought by the Managing Committee against the Professor who had been asked to give an explanation.

The students held out whole day and refused to join the classes unless charges against the Professor were withdrawn.—United Press.

BUSINESS REPLY CARDS AND ENVELOPES

Indian Postal Department Introduces Novel System

It is customary to make use of the system of "Reply post card" if it is desired that the addressee of a letter should not be put to any expense in posting a reply thereto. It is also customary to enclose stamps to cover the postage on the reply. This system is resorted to with the object that the addressee should not have to incur any cost in posting a reply but in this system, the sender of a letter will have unnecessarily paid postage for a reply card, if the addressee does not send the reply.

To remove this flaw the Indian Postal Department, has introduced a novel system of "Business Reply Cards" and "Business Reply Envelopes" which has been in vogue for the last two years. The advantage of this system is that the addressee of a letter can send a reply thereto without paying postage the original sender of the letter paying ordinary postage for the reply and not double postage as for unpaid letters. This system is introduced with the intention that private letters should get the same facilities to be had on prepayment of postage as "Service unpaid" letters sent on Government business. The "Business Reply Cards" or "Business Reply Envelopes" is of more advantages to merchants, book publishers, booksellers, etc.

Person wishing to avail himself of the above facility should apply to the Postmaster of the post office which delivers his letters, enclosing therewith a fee of Rs. 10 per year to be forfeited for misuse of the facility. A permit is thereon granted by the Postmaster-General and remains in force for one year from the date of issue. It may be renewed for further period of one year on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 in respect of each renewal.

Business reply cards must be furnished by the user and must conform in size, etc., to the conditions prescribed for post cards of private manufacture.

It is clear that Business reply envelopes must be enclosed in another envelope. Business reply card should also be similarly sent or it may be sent out as other half or reply portion of double post cards of private manufacture. Postage must be prepaid on the first part as unpaid post cards are not delivered.

The same rules as are applicable to ordinary post cards and envelopes apply to Business Reply Cards or Business Reply Envelopes.

The permit will be cancelled if the person in whose favour it is issued refuses to pay postage due on such cards or envelopes.

It should be remembered that the above facility of Business reply cards and envelopes is intended for letters only and not for book-packets.

RELEASE SARAT BOSE

Notice Of Resolution In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Mr. P. Banerjee has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the session of Bengal Legislative Council commencing on December 10, recommending to the Bengal Government to move the proper authorities for the immediate release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, State Prisoner under Regulation III.—United Press.

CALCUTTA DOCK STRIKE

Another Version

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

There has not been much change in the dock strike situation to-day though it is much quieter than yesterday. Of 48 ships in the different docks and jetties 13 are at present working. This does not mean that there is demand for more men to run the vessels as many of them are not to leave the port for another week. Last night a Chinaman who is believed to have joined the ranks of "loyalist" workers was assaulted by strikers as a result of which he was seriously injured. —A. P.

PERSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER DISPUTE

Turkish Delegation To Arbitrate

PESHAWAHR, Nov. 29.

A Kabul report states that a Turkish Commission recently arrived at Kabul to arbitrate in the Perso-Afghan boundary dispute. It was received in audience by King Zahir Shah. Numerous social functions were held in its honour, including dinners by the Afghan Premier, Foreign Minister and War Minster ,to which Ministers and members of diplomatic corps were invited.—A.P.

PRINCES CHAMBER MEETS IN JANUARY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The next session of the Chamber of Princes, states a communique, will be held here on 21st January and the succeeding days. —United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

any appreciable belief in the possibility of the Congress starting a mass campaign. "Mahatma Gandhi has the magic of electrifying the country," said Mr. Rangaswamy, "and I am sure that although the Government officials are deluding themselves with the belief that the Congress is crushed, they will soon realise, as will Mr. Sharma, that the Congress still lives as the only positive menace to official obstinacy."

Mr. Saklatvala's Speech.

There was a lively incident at Nottingham University College on Monday last, when a young student on the balcony dropped a lighted firework into the body of the Great Hall while 200 students were listening to an address by Mr. Shapoorjee Saklatvala. The firework was a "jumping jack" and there was a succession of loud explosions as the firework jumped about on the floor of the building. Mr. Saklatvala perforce had to cease talking until the disturbance had ended, and meanwhile, Professor Wortley and members of the Students' Union ran up the stairs to the balcony and removed a group of students who had been leaning over the balcony. Mr. Saklatvala who has been spending the week-end in Nottingham, spoke on India and Communism and he advanced the argument that the country would be happier and better off if its wealth were confiscated and used for the benefit of its 350 millions of people instead of bringing enjoyment to a comparative few capitalists. He declare that, without the Indian Empire, Great Britain would sink to the position of being a third-rate Power.

Indian Footballer.

I understand that Mr. N. C. Roy Chowdhury, the first Indian footballer, who joined an English professional Football team, the Clapton Orient Football Club, has resigned from this professional Club as his attention has been drawn by the authorities to the fact that as an employee of the Bengal Government Press in Alipore he forfeits the right of becoming a professional footballer. Mr. Roy Chowdhury has now joined the Hackney Thursday Football Club and will be playing as an amateur in this country.

OLDEST ISLAMIC 'VARSITY

35,000 Students Receive Education At Al-Azhar Of Cairo

Mr. A. Edwi, Special Correspondent in Bombay of "Al Balagh" the Cairo daily delivered a lecture at the Inaugural meeting of the Islamic Culture Society, Surat on the first Islamic University founded by the Muslims and which will be shortly completing 1,000 years of existence. Al-Azhar is the oldest existing University in the world, where the Muslims from all parts of the world gather together.

It is on account of the great services rendered by Al-Azhar to the advancement of human knowledge that the Egyptian Government have been making elaborate preparation for celebrating the Millenary of Al-Azhar, as the Millenary of Firdausi was celebrated recently.

ORIGIN OF AL-AZHAR

This University was built by Janhar at Gagat Al-Azhar University of the order at Miraz, the Fatimid Khatifa, and devolid himself greater to its advancement and prescribed special for Islamic courser in Islamic servicer and appointed large trusts for its up keep and introduced a system of free instruction and invited the most distinguished professors and scholars to lecture in the University. The University become soon famous and there gathered students from all parts of the world.

As times progressed and there came different Kingdoms and Governments in quick succession, it is a remarkable fact that all of them without a singh exception showed the same interest towards the support of Al-Azhar as the founder The strength of the students of the greatest Universities. The strength of the students of the University and institution affiliated to the University or more the 35,000. The staff consists of 5,000 professors, teachers clerks, and servants.

The courses include all the branches of Islamic studies. The University provides the most up-to-date and well-equipped laboratories for natural and physical sciences which might challenge comparison with some of the greatest laboratories of the world. The medium of instruction in the University, and the Colleges is Arabic, but other languages are tought in other secular Madrassars and schools. But the under graduates of Al-Azhar have perfect liberty to study foreign languages in special language classes and study groups, which of course do not form the part of the University curriculum.

COURSE OF EDUCATION

The students of the University have to study for four years in the primary schools of the University, for four years they receive secondary education and for three year they devote themselves to higher education and for another three years they prosecute research and special studies. These who finish their complete University courses are appointed as professors and teachers in ecclesiastical Colleges and schools.

The budget of the University show the expenses of 1 1/2 millions pounds and the University has a perfectly of £2,000,000, bequeathed by Kings; Princes, aristocrats Pashas and sympathisers since one thousand yearly Besides the Government give huge annual royal grants to the expenses of the University Al-Azhar has a group of grant hostels for foreign Oriental students for equipped with the most modern arrangements. The Indians, the Chinese, the Japanese the Javanese, the Malays, the Syrians and the Africans have all separate hostels managed by the University, and which provide for competent at service and special medical attention.

POOR STUDENTS

The poor students receive not only scholarships, but they also receive their maintenance from the Wakf trusts. The Azhar has produced great leaders who changed the course of history in Egypt and the Arabian world in general like Zaghlul Pasha. Jamal ad-din at Afghani, Shaykh Muhammad Abdutu, Fathi Zaghlul Pasha, Shaykh Abd Al Aziz Shorwish, Ahmed Zaki Pasha and others in the nineteenth century and such as Shaykh Mustafa Marghi Dr. Fatia Husayn, Shaykh Abdul Aziz at Bishi Shaykh Mustafa Abd Al-Raziq and others in our own times.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the Al-Azhar has seen the great necessity of introducing courses of the study of foreign Oriental languages as a result of which University has included in its curriculum the study of the Chinese, the Japanese the Persian and Urdu and from among the European languages the English and has invited applications from scholars who know either of these languages and Arabis.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

in its opinion, is nothing but an insult to the great nation acting as the trustee of India.

Mr. Sharma's Speech.

The Government found a great champion in Mr. R. S. Sharma, who had been fluttering in Whitehall and the India Office during his short sojourn. He rounded off his so-called propaganda in support of the Government by lecturing to a few members of the East India Association at Caxton Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The Editor of the "Whip" after his discourse on "Reform and Co-operation in India" appeared to feel pleased with himself not so much with his oratorical performance as with the praise heaped upon him —inspired, though it looked,—by Sir Samuel Hoare and his under study, Mr. R. A. Butler, and by no less a personality than General Smuts. He took the opportunity of flattering Mr. Sharma by hinting to him that the line of attitude that he had taken was correct. The General is one of the British heroes who attempted prior to his departure from this country to snare India into the scheme of the Tory White Paper. He knows how he himself once advocated and then betrayed and liquidated the national independence of his own countrymen, the Boers. He has strongly advocated "some liberty" for India in the course of his letter to Mr. Sharma, with plenty of safeguards naturally for British interests, by suggesting that India should march towards her destiny in easy stages. Thus this week General Smuts has become a great hero in the Government circles and their allies, the Sharmas and the Burdwans.

Mutual Admiration.

After complimenting his English "friends" from the Viceroy down to the officials in the Bengal Secretariat, Mr. Sharma realised that it would look too invidious if he did not offer a similar bequet to the Maharajah of Burdwan who had graced the occasion with his presence. Describing the Maharajah as the first nobleman in Bengal, Mr. Sharma had the audacity to call him "the natural leader of the people." He, therefore, appealed to him "to take the reins of leadership into his own hands when he returns to Bengal" and "help Bengal to recover her lost reputation and restore her former glories." Eventually we found ourselves in the midst of a mutual admiration society, for, the Maharajah did not hesitate to announce that Mr. Sharma had great influence and great opportunity to do much better work in Bengal. He congratulated Mr. Sharma for the tireless work that he was doing in stamping out terrorism in Bengal through the fearless and powerful columns of his weekly paper. The Maharajah accepted Mr. Sharma's compliment as the natural leader but was not prepared to respond to his appeal to become a leader of Bengal. "In all my life," said the Maharajah, "I am a non-party man. As a natural leader my one principle should be that while I should be on the side of law and order, I should step in to fill the breach when more than one party is at loggerheads. I am not likely to change that principle and come into arena of party politics. I have realised that in future India, particularly in Bengal where autocratic government will change for more democratic form, where Revenue Members will be things of the past and where the Tenants' Party and the Landlords' Party will combine in the interests of both, agriculture will be most important. At that time my services will be at the disposal of the tenants as well as the landlords to solve their common problem. At the same time, I must urge Mr. Sharma to realise that we have still to produce moderate thinkers in India who will be on the side of law and order. In the absence of such thinkers, I cannot lead anyone except what I may call a phantom army."

J. S. C. Report.

Thus the Joint Select Committee's forthcoming sensation in form of its Report is still our political luxury. By the time this letter reaches you the Report will have been published in your paper but it will not be out of place to suggest that the new Act will be a withdrawal of many of the rights out of the few that the people of India possess. The 1919 India Act with its Dyarchy scheme was not an instrument of liberty but a partial denial of the natural rights of the people of India. Then under the pretence of extending liberty, the Simon Commission made recommendations for treating India as a country of political and economic slaves. This was followed by the three Round Table Conferences each one with a more backward recommendation than the previous one. Then emerged still more backward White Paper. It is, therefore, quite clear and almost inevitable that the final Act of British Parliament will have to be more backward than the White Paper and it will be one of the most insulting documents thrown in the face of the Indian nation since the day of the Indian Mutiny. The new India Bill will now clearly show to the politicians in India the real purpose of Imperialism, and the Indian Assembly elections which are now taking place should once again be the evidence of the strength and prestige of the National Congress in mobilising Indian opinion against British reaction. However, the British politicians will make a maximum effort in the end to use the White Paper as an instrument of compromise between British Parliament and the Indian National Congress. In this connection the British Labour Party will seek to liberalize the White Paper scheme along the Round Table Conference plan with all the vagueness of the phraseology of self-determination or of the Constituent Assembly, neither of which instruments will be of much value to the masses of Indian peasantry or the working class.

Congress Influence.

Unlike Mr. Sharma, Mr. C. S. Rangaswamy, the Editor of the "Indian Finance" is going round London assuring his English friends that the Government was banking on false hopes in its expectation of getting a large number of Indians to work the new reforms. I understand that in the course of his conversations with the officials at the India Office, including Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Rangaswamy made no secret of the fact that he was not a friend of the White Paper since it conceded no political reforms to India though it overburdened itself with a series of safeguards in the interest of British mercantile community. Mr. Rangaswamy asserted to me that he did not share Mr. Sharma's optimism that the situation in India had improved. He was not prepared to share Mr. Sharma's view that Lord Willingdon and other provincial 'chota sahebs' had killed the Congress. On the contrary, Mr. Rangaswamy saw a ray of new hope for the Indian people in the decision of Mahatma Gandhi to retire from active Congress politics with a view to devote himself to the work of regeneration of Indian villages. He recalled to mind the year 1930 when there was hardly

(Continued in column 4)

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Claim For Protection Of Indian Woollen Industry

STRONG CASE MADE OUT IN DELHI MEMORANDUM

Capital In India Is Not Shy, But Capitalists Have No Sense Of Security At Present

In the course of a lengthy memorandum submitted to the Tariff Board the Association for the Development Swadeshi Industries, Delhi, make out a formidable case for according protection for the Indian Wollen Industry.

The memorandum discusses all essential questions that naturally arise when an industry claims statutory protection and points out that with such protection there is bight future for the Industry in India and in time would be able to compete in the world market without protection.

"Capital is not shy in India," says the momerandum, but the Indian capitalists would not come forward unless there is some security offered to them." As an instance in point the case of the Sugar Industry is cited.

The following extracts are from the memorandum:—

The position of the Woollen Textile Industry in India is next to that of the Cotton Textile Industry in its importance to the economic welfare of the country. As a matter of fact it is of greater importance than the Sugar, the Wire-nail, and the Steel industries of India which have received a limited protection. Unfortunately the Woollen Textile industry has so far never received any consideration from the Government of India, and had to fight out its way unprotected against the onslaughts and dumping of powerful foreign countries in the Indian market. The present Indian manufacturers of woollen goods will not long survive as they cannot depend on purely public sentiment which is always transitory. The movement of Swadeshi-Buy Indian has had its origin with the political activities of the Indian National Congress, therefore it rises or falls as the activities of the Congress increase or decrease.

CONDITIONS FOR POTECTION.

For a long time Italy has been a formidable competitor, and during the years 1933-34, Japan has also jumped into the market and has made the competition extremely acute. Indian manufacturers are doomed, unless a sufficient measure of protection is granted to them immediately.

In dealing with the claim of the woollen industry for protection the Tariff Board, in accordance with the direction of the Fiscal Commission has to satisfy itself:

(a) that the industry possesses natural advantages.

(b) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all, or not so rapidly as is desirable, and

(c) that it will eventually be able to face world competition without protection.

While considering this question we have to bear in mind the following four essentials constituting natural advantages for the success of an industry:—

1. Raw materials.
2. Skilled labour.
3. Capital, and
4. Market.

RAW MATERIALS.

In India Sheep-farming is a side occupation of the agriculturists of the Punjab, Kashmere, Baluchistan and other hilly districts of almost all the provinces. All the qualities of wool ranging from the finest to very coarse ones are available. The exact figures as to the quantity of raw wool available in the country cannot be ascertained, but from good authority we learn that in the Punjab alone there are more than 4½ million sheep. From the quantity of raw wool exported from India from 1928-29 1932-33, a rough estimate of the quantity of the raw wool in India can be formed. It is no longer advantageous to India to export her raw wool because the average price of wool in 1928-29 being 13 annas 10 pies per pound, has fallen so low as -/6/1 per lb., in 1932-33, moreover it cannot be denied that the more a country exports her raw produce in return for manufactures the less benefit she will get from the Law of Increasing Return.

We, therefore, conclude that there is an abundant supply of the raw material available in India, as the quantity of raw wool exported is far greater than the quantity of the finished goods imported and it is sufficient "to ensure the almost undisturbed possession of the home market and at the same time it will keep open opportunities for larger sales abroad."

SKILLED LABOUR.

The woollen textile industry is one of the oldest industry in India, before the advent of the machine age, India was one of the principal countries which manufactured woollen cloth rugs and shawls, so much so, that even now, Kashmere is renowned for its shawls, and Mirzapore for its Carpets throughout the world. In Kashmere it is almost a cottage industry and some of the finest specimen of shawls and cloth are produced from hand spun yarn on handlooms. There are also many concerns scattered over all the provinces where woollen cloth is produced on handlooms, and there are ten big mills having about 2,100 looms and 85,000 spindles. The mills are well organized on modern lines. During the last few years an attempt has been made by the All-India Spinners Association to organize the scattered labour skilled in spinning and weaving. It has been successful to a very great extent in reviving the old knowledge which is self evident from the large range of varieties of tweeds, pachminas, shawl-cloth and patties, made by hand in different designs and qualities, which has been placed in the market.

From this we conclude that skilled labour is easily available on comparatively cheap wages, because in India standard of living amongst the labour is lower than that of the foreign countries.

CAPITAL.

Capital in India is not shy, but the Indian Capitalists would not come forward unless there is some security offered to them against foreign dumping. It is evident from the fact that the capitalists have risen to the occasion and have very rapidly multiplied the number of the sugar mills producing sufficient quantity of sugar to meet the consumption at home as soon as protection was extended to the sugar industry. Capital in India is available and would be forthcoming if protection is extended to woollen industry so as to give a sense of security to the capitalists.

If protection is given against the import of blankets and rugs of cheap variety and specially those made from shoddy imported from Italy and Japan the hand loom industry which has failed in Gujrat, Kangra Valley, Kashmere, Punch Valley and Laddak Valley and also some of the mills which have suspended shall revive and in the near future new factories would come into existence to meet the entire demand of the country as by raising a tariff wall the imports will diminish and market will be available.

CONCLUSION.

In India, the woollen industry possesses all the natural advantages and has a great future before it. In Japan they have to import wool from neighbouring countries, yet they are so very successful; there is no reason why in this vast country this industry should not flourish especially when there are so many natural advantages in its favour which other countries importing their goods into India do not possess. The most natural question which would arise at this stage is "how is it that with all these natural resources at her command India should have lagged behind other countries"? The answer to this question is very simple. During the regime of East India Company high tariff walls were raised in England against Indian merchandise and when industries in England, which were at that time in their infancy were growing, the doctrines of Laisses Faire and Free Trade were adopted for India. Tariffs were imposed only in India for the purposes of revenue and not for the protection of her nascent industries.

PROSPECTS.

While discussing this question whether woollen textile industry is likely to develop at all we have to take into consideration the analysis of the cost of production of the present day and also to what extent it can be reduced, and in doing so we shall be indirectly discussing the third (3) important point "that it will eventually be able to face world competition without protection" we therefore, propose to take up both of these points tgether.

While considering whether this industry deserves protection the most important factor to be considered is the position of the relative costs under normal conditions.

Under normal conditions the cost of production in India would certainly be favourable. Since the year 1921, the woollen industry in India has not ben allowed a full scope and had to face a very keen competition with the foreign countries which took full advantage of the foreign rates of exchange and continued dumping their goods in the Indian market and at the same time during this period they carried on their research work and discovered "artificial wool" and methods of production of woollen textile from shoddy and mixed fabrics. During all this time the Indian manufacturers suffered heavy lossses and consequently could make no improvements to stand the competition. If protection is granted to this industry for a sufficient number of years the Indian manufacturers would be able to assimilate modern methods of production and will be able to work to their full capacities and devote more time in improving their production and at the same time lower their cost of production than it is now. Protection to the woollen industry will not only help the Indian manufacturers, but it will go a great way in improving the condition of Indian agriculturists, those who have adopted wool weaving and spinning as a side occupation, and also those who are carrying on sheep farming. The latter will find ready market for their raw wool at home at a better price than they get by exporting it to England to be sold at Liverpool market by auction.

We therefore come to the conclusion that it is not in the interests of India to export her raw wool and send it to the Liverpool market to be auctioned but the country's best intrests would be served if India is to utilize her raw material and convert it into finished goods and then sell it in countries where natural wool is not available. This would ultimately lead to India's prosperity.

Protection would lead ultimately to the welfare of the villagers in India because sheep farming would become all the more lucrative than it is at the present time.

PREPARED TO LEAD EVIDENCE.

Should any of the portions of our memorial seem obscure requiring further explanation, we shall willingly send our representative to appear as a witness b fore the Board when it holding its sitting in Delhi or at a place near about Delhi, when we shall place before the board a collection of samples to illustrate our assertions made in this memorial. We earnestly hope that this memorial will receive its due consideration and will be helpful to the Hon'ble member of the board in arriving at a definite decision on such a momentous problem as the claims of the woollen industries in India to protection.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Maharashtra High School, Parel, on Wednesday. Photo shows Lord Brabourne in centre, along with Principal Kale and other members of the school committee.

AIR-MAIL FEES REDUCED

Half-ounce Letters For Britain & N. Ireland To Be Charged 7½ as.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

With immediate effect, the inclusive rate of postage and air mail fee on air mail letters posted at any Indian Post Office for Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be 7½ annas for the first half an ounce and 7 annas for each subsequent half an ounce.

This means a small reduction in the air mail rate. It can be best illustrated by a comparison with the old rates.

	Old Rate Rs. a. p.	New Rate Rs. a. p.
½ oz. letter	0 8 6	0 7 6
1 oz. letter	0 14 6	0 14 6
1½ oz. letter	1 6 6	1 5 6
2 oz. letter	1 12 6	1 12 6

The inclusive rate now in force will be easier to calculate.

There will be, says a 'communique", no change in the rate for air mail letters for the Irish Free State.

Another "communique" states that intimation has been received from the British Post Office that the flat rate of 6d. for the first half an ounce on account of postage and air mail fee for air mail letters from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to all destinations in India (including Burma) will come into force from December 1 and will apply to the air mail leaving London on that date.

FASTER AIR MAILS

Russia Designs New Machines

Mail and passenger aeroplanes with a maximum speed of 250 to 280 miles per hour, cruising at 236-260 m.p.h., are being designed in Russia for a State competition. They must be completed during 1935.

There are to be two types, the first a single-engine machine for five passengers, with the above speed. It must have a landing speed not exceeding 56 m.p.h.

The second is to be a twin-engined machine for 12 passengers, flying at maximum 249 m.p.h., cruising at 230 m.p.m. and landing at 47 m.p.h.

The engines must be of Russian origin.

FIRE IN AHMEDABAD COURT

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9.

A fire broke out in the Joint Subordinate Judge's Court Ahmedabad, yesterday, but the timely arrival of the fire brigade saved all the Court Records which would otherwise have been reduced to ashes.

It appears that yesterday night flames were seen issuing from the Court of the Joint Subordinate Judge but before it could spread the Fire Brigade arrived on the spot and brought the fire under control.

The cause of the fire is not known.—United Press.

BAN ON SIND GOVT. SERVANTS?

SIND, Nov. 28.

It is reliably learnt that the Commissioner-in-Sind has finally decided to issue orders, prohibiting Government Servants from taking any active part in the elections of various Councils and helping indirectly or directly any candidate by canvassing for him or lending him his car or carriage.—United Press.

ALTERNATIVE TO SPINNING

A.I.C.C. Invites Suggestions From Provincial Bodies

PATNA, Nov. 29.

The Secretary of the A. I. C. C. has asked the Provincial Congress Committees to send their suggestions so as to enable the Working Committee, which is meeting on December 5 at Patna, to fix finally acceptable forms of labour alternative to spinning.—United Press.

POONA CANTONMENT ROBBERY CASE

Mahomed Husein, Sansaff was arrested on Wednesday night by the Maharbowrie Police on suspicion of being concerned in a Poona Cantonment Robbery Case.

He was placed on Thursday before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, who ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 20 with two sureties of Rs. 50 each.

WEATHER REMAIN DRY IN COUNTRY

POONA, Nov. 29.

The low pressure area over South-East Madras has become unimportant after causing local rain in Mysore and South-East Madras and a few falls in North Madras Coast. The weather remains dry elsewhere.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Nellore and Coonoor two inches each; Kodaikanal half and Mysore, Vellore and Trichinopoly a quarter each.

FORECAST.

Scattered showers may occur in Malabar, South-East Madras and Mysore.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .008 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.5 degrees 1.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.9 degrees 0.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 176 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-11-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.7deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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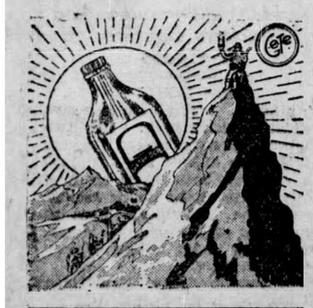

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KUTAJOL — For Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

HONEE DEE — As a Diet For All Invalids Diabetics and Weak Hearts.

Latest Commercial News

LIVERPOOL COTTON DOWN BY 7 POINTS

Slightly Downward Trend In Crossrates

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Dull And Linseed Better But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

On Thursday, crossrates moved slightly dounward.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EASY.

The New York cotton market was closed to-day on account of a holiday. The Liverpool cotton market was easy and closed with a decline of 7 points.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY

London gold was quiet but silver was steady.

WHEAT DULL BUT LINSEED FIRM

Wheat was dull and linseed was firm.

TIN EASY BUT JUTE AND RUBBER BETTER.

Tin was easy but jute prices improved further. Rubber also witnessed some improvement.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES IN GOOD DEMAND.

The London Stock Exchange showed very little doing Giltedged securities were in good demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Nov. 29.

The market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Previous closing	.....	6.74
To-day's opening	.....	6.71
Difference	.....	—.03
To-day's closing	.....	6.67
Difference	.....	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 221

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.79) 6.75
American March (6.77) 6.73
Egyptian January (8.84) 8.71
Egyptian March (8.81) 8.70

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 29.

10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 222-8 and Rs. 221-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 221-8. The New York cotton market was closed to-day and the Liverpool market closed with a decline of 7 points.

JUTES RULE VERY STRONG

Culcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Jutes ruled very strong. In Coals there was only limited turnover. Teas were steady. In Miscellaneous, India Paper Pulp and Arthur Butler ordy were good features, and others, more or less, were unchanged. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 94/14 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/6; 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 114/11 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/5 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 104/14.

Banks:—Imperial Conty 400.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 94/8; Katakhal Lalabazar 90 small lot; Dehri Rehtas 14/4; Sara Serajgunj 94/8.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/14; New Victoria Pref 5/6.

Coals:—New Manbhoom 54 ex div; Raneegunge 30/12.

JUTES.

Agarpara ordy 24/14; Alliance 368; Anglo India 463; Adamjee ordy 14/4 small lots; Auckland 242/8; Baily 223; Barnagore 183; Birla 16/4 small lot; Budge Budge 354 small lot cum div; Belvedere 425/8; Champdany 197; Craig ordy 1/9; Chitavalash 34/12; Cheviot 242; Clive 34/8 small lot; Dalhousie 397/8; Delta 404/8 small lot; Empire 41; Ft. William 324; Ft. Gloster 629; Gourepore 675; Howrah 58/10; Hukumchand 15/10; India 392; Kamarhatty 609; Kanknarrah 523; Kelvin 616; Lansdowne 186 small lot; Lawrence 545; Lowrence pref 142 small lot; Lothian 314; Megna 44/4; Naihati 448 small lot; National 26/10 cum div; New Central 297; Northbrook 51/8; Nuddea 55/12; Orient 219 small lot; Presidency 6/6; Reliance 80/8; Standard 362; Union 505.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma Corpn 8/7; Bareilly Elec. 13/8; Bengal Telephone pref 15; Dacca Electric 20; Bhangalpore Elec. 8/14 small lot; Patna Electric 17/8; Jubbulpore Electric 13/4; Mirzapore Electric 5/12; Muttra Electric 10/10; U. P. Electric 158; Arthur Butler ordy 16; Bengal Iron 3/9; Burn and Co. ordy 276/8; Indian Gavalnizing 9/4; Indian Iron and Steel 6/12; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 54/12; Indian Wagon Standard Pref 122; Marshall and Sons 1/7; Concord of India 12/8 premium; B. I. Corporation ordy 2/6; Howrah oil 12/8; India Burma Petrol Pref 115; Bengal Paper ordy 105; India Paper Pulp 137 small lot;

Rubber:—Connemara 1. 64 cts; Glenealy 2.15 cts; Kluang 8/8;

Shipping:—Indian General Navigation ordy 109/8; Port Shipping 15/4.

Sugar:—Balrampur 19; Carew and Co. 21.

Tea:—Gungaram 312; Ellenbarrie 310; Hansqua 11/4; Hattikhira 30/4; Hasimara 46/6; Meheema ordy 13/8; Rajabhat 44/4; Sarugaon 13/8; Teliapara 513 ex div.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 29.

The market was closed to-day.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 29.

Previous closing	.....	4.98 9/16
To-day's opening	.....	4.98 1/2
To-day's closing	.....	4.98 3/8
Difference	.....	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 29.

Previous closing	.....	75.65
To-day's opening	.....	75.62
To-day's closing	.....	75.53
Difference	.....	—.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 29.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98 1/2 and then slightly moved down to 4.98 7/16 and closed at 4.98 3/8.

The franc opened at 75.62 and thereafter fell to 75.59 and closed at 75.53.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 29.

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 5/8d.	24 11/16d.
Forward	24 3/4d.	24 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 29.

Gold (£6-19-7 1/2) £6-19-6

BULLION

London, Nov. 29.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 5/8d.) 24 11/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-4) £6-19-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 29.

3 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
4 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 29.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.68 1/2) 5.68 1/2
New York on Bombay 37.56) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (58.37) 58.43
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/2, 67/5 and 67/9. Trading was rather quiet in the absence of any speculative enquiry due to the lack of stimulating advices from abroad. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67/1, 67/4 and 67/8/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/10/6 and 34/11/6. The market was fairly active on improved demand on weaker sterling and some buying by banks followed but business on the whole was small. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/10/3, 34/11/3 and 34/12/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 57 7/8, March 62 3/4 and May 64 3/4. Trading was quiet in the absence of any important enquiry and some realising influenced by less favourable advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 29.

The market was closed to-day.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 29.

Argentine linseed opened steady with December at 11.67 with quieter tendency but thereafter improved on good foreign demand and speculative buying influenced by unfavourable crop reports. The price rose to 11.80.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METAL

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £229 3/4 sellers) £228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Dull.
Lead (£10 11/16 buyers £10 13/16 sellers) £10 5/8 buyers £10 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £31) £30 1/2 to £30 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan. new crop (£16 1/4) £16 11/16 paid and sellers.
Dunlop Dec (£19 1/4) £19 1/2 sellers
Lightning Dec. (£17 1/2) £17 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8) 6 7/16 paid and buyers
Jan-March (6 1/2) 6 9/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov. (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov. (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 5/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandel (£11 1/8 £11 1/2 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Nov. 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	6	7	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	7	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	6	6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	7	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	8	0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	6	9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	7	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 29.
10-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	2	9
Wheat May	4	8	9
Linseed May	6	8	0

The tone was steady.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

There was no sale owing to fog.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

December	58 3/8+1 1/4d.
March	63+1d.
May	65 1/4+1 1/8d.
July	66 3/4+1 1/8d.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

	bales.
Khandesh	863
Central India	15
Barsi-Nugger	463
Berar	487
Central Provinces	213
Dhollera	459
N. W. Provinces	65
Rajputana	16
Sind-Punjab	764
Broach	103
Compta-Dharwar	226
Western-Northerns	107
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	229
Persians	181
Egyptians	372
Total Cotton	4,563
	cwts.
Wheat	15,312
Linseed	1,273
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	259
Gingellyseed	4,899
Poppyseed	71
Groundnuts	14,108
Rice	50,234
Myrabollams	5,839
Cottonseed	11,513
Gram	1,649
Joowar	2,493
Maize	40
Barley	279
Bajree	4,243
	Tons.
Coal	1,663

STRONG FEATURES IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES AND DIAMOND SHARES

COMMODITY MARKETS QUIET OWING TO AMERICAN HOLIDAY

Liverpool Cotton Weak On Bombay Selling

WALL STREET CLOSED FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

On the Stock Exchange with the attendance depleted owing to the widespread interest in the royal wedding and the fact that the fortnightly account ends to-morrow, business for the greater part of the day was reduced to a minimum.

The general tone, however, was satisfactory and there were some strong features especially among gilte dged securities and diamond shares.

Among commodities most markets were quiet owing to the American holiday but cotton weakened owing to Bombay selling and in sympathy with Alexandria.

Wall Street was closed for Thanksgiving Day.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 29.
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet in general but there were some good features Giltedgeds were stronger. Mining shares were firmer. Industrials generally were quiet but steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Colsols (£89 1/4) £90 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/4) £118 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/4) £116 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2
Musical Industries (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (43-6) 43-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-3) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-4 1/2) 114-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£94 3/4) £95
Dunlop Rubber (48-6) 48-6
University Ordinary (24-6) 24-0
Ford Motors (38-9) 38-9
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (125-10 1/2) 126-3
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (137-6) 137-6
P and O S N Co Defd (16-6) 16-6
Distillers (93-6) 93-6
Bredrurd Dyers (10-6) 10-0
British Celonese (10-6) 10-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-9) 67-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-3) 47-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 1/2) 23 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51
L M S Ford (21 3/4) 21 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Southern Dutch (£23 1/2) £23 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£133 1/2) £133 1/2
London "G" Stock (£94 1/4) £94 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (260-0) 258-9
Goddar (183-9) 183-9
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (231-3) 230-0
Spring Mines (168-9) 168-9
Union Corporation (138-9) 138-9

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date		
28-11-34	2892000	4699000
Receipts Yesterday		
28-11-34	22000	71000
Exports to date		
28-11-34	1843000	3276000
Stock at Ports		
23-11-34	3181000	4093000
Stocks Interior Towns		
23-11-34	1981000	2186000
Stock Liverpool		
23-11-34	936000	904000
Visible Supply		
23-11-34	6928000	9063000
Quantity in Sight		
23-11-34	4955000	7287000
Quantity out of Sight		
23-11-34	3345000	4777000

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/13; Highest Rs. 29/2/3; Closing Rs. 29/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 33/1; Highest 33/8/6; Closing Rs. 33/7/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 19/6/6; Highest 19/12; Closing Rs. 19/11/6

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 29.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/2) £96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 3/4) £116

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (25-6) 25-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (£38-9) £38-9
Donaro Tea (50-0) 50-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (30-6) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (13) 13
East Rand Proprietary (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (138-9) 138-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (43-9) 43-9
Burma Oil (75-7 1/2 74-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Shell Transport (43-9) 43-9
Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 29.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

EX-MONK OF T. C. ORDER IN BOMBAY

COLOMBO, Nov. 29.

Josheph Pistor, at one time a monk of the Trappist Catholic Order, one of the severest orders of the Catholic Church, has arrived in Bombay by the "Conte Verde" to enter the Buddhist priesthood.

Pistor entered the Trappist Order when he was only 24 years old. He left the order at 34, after serving in it for 10 years. The members of the Trappist Order are prohibited to speak.

Before joining the Trappist Order, Pistor was a Christian missionary in Natal, South Africa. He is also a Doctor of Philosophy which degree he took at the Wurzburg University in Germany.

Pistor is a German and is 39 years old. He is now in residence at the Island Hermitage of the German Bhikkus in Rajgama Lake, at Dodanduwa, where he will enter the Order of the Sangha, under Rev. Nyanatiloka, the Chief Bhikku of the Hermitage, in a few months' time.—United Press.

JAIL AND FINE FOR TWO YOUTHS

In Possession Of Revolver Without License

POONA, Nov. 29.

P. S. Kishti and V. N. Phatak, two youths, were to-day sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona City, to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each under the Arms Act for being in possession of a revolver without licence.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

NOV. 29TH

Ranchi, Short, London.
Pacific Maru, Nakamura, Kobe.
Jalarashmi, Matches, Rangoon.
Dalgoma, Beeching, London.
Sirsa, Green, Bedi Bunder.
Barpeta, Dewturst, Busrah.
President Van Buren, Weaver, New York.

DEPARTURES.

NOV. 29TH

Varela, Beytaugh, Kobe.
Ranchi, Short, Kobe.
Jehangir, Clifton, Jeddah.

LOADING.

NOV. 29TH.

Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranchi.—The P & O S N Coy.'s English mail steamer Ranchi arrived in harbour on Thursday at (2-0 p.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 15th inst., a general cargo and 241 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Kobe etc., with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and through local passengers.

S S Sirsa.—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Sirsa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bedi Bunder with a general cargo.

S S Pacific Maru:—The O S K steamer Pacific Maru, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe with a general cargo, 10 deck passengers.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy.'s steamer Jalarashmi arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

S S Dalgoma:—The M M Coy.'s steamer Dalgoma, arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 9 saloon and 47 deck passengers.

S S President Van Buren:—The F F Campbell Coy.'s steamer President Van Buren, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela, sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Jehangir, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 90 passengers.

PIQUANT SITUATION IN U. P COUNCIL

Non-Official Amendment To Encumbered Estate Bill

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29.

A piquant situation arose in the U.P. Legislative Council to-day as a result of a technical difficulty discovered in the course of the discussion on a non-official amendment to Clause 12 of the Encumbered Estates Bill proposing the application of the Agriculturists Relief Bill to debts contracted after 1930 when the slump set in.

President Sir Sitaram pointed out an anomaly arising out of the application of two sets of rates one contained in the Usurious Loans Act and the other in the Agriculturists Relief Bill, which were mutually contradictory and which would be made applicable if the amendment was carried. The difficulty was surmounted by the Government agreeing to a compromise with the mover and expressing their readiness to add a new clause in the Bill in order to enable the debtor to take advantage of both the Agriculturists Relief Bill and the Encumbered Estates Bill.

The amendments to the Clause were still under discussion when the house rose for the day.—A.P.

143 PILGRIMS FOR JEDDAH

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

The Secretary, Anjuman Khuddam Hujjaj, Bombay, sends the following to the press:—

The Mogul line pilgrim ship Jehangir flying the green Islamic flag inscribed with Kalma Sharif sailed for Jeddah via Karachi at 2 p.m. to-day, the 29th November with 143 pilgrims including 49 women and 7 children. Loud cries of Allaho Akbar greeted its departure. Mrs. Shaffi Tayabji, Mrs. Visram and Miss Nancy were present to look after the comfort of the women pilgrims. Other members of the Port Haj Committee who were sent to help the pilgrims on the ship included Haji Hasan Ali P. Ibrahim, Husain Beg Mahomed, Waliallah, Jitekar, Hyder Ali; Sarang, Ibrahim Zianul Ali Raza.

The Managing Director and the manager of the Mogul line and the police officers gave every possible assistance to pilgrims.—A.P.

U. S. COTTON ACREAGE FOR 1935

Secretary Of Agriculture Calls Upon Growers For Restriction

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

The Secretary for Agriculture has called upon the Cotton growers to restrict the 1935 acreage to 75 per cent. of 1928-32 average.

The reduction of 25 per cent. represents the maximum permitted under the two year contract signed last year.

It is estimated that with such reduction the total production will probably be slightly above 13,000,000 bales.

This with the estimated carryover in August 1935, will result in the world supply between 21 and 22 million bales.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Wallace's Announcement

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Wallace's announcement is believed to imply five-million acres increase in the United States cotton acreage under contract. The total acreage is dependent on the action of non-signers who in 1934 had four-million out of total 28 million acres. With a view to preventing them from sabotaging the scheme. Mr. Wallace though theoretically neutral on the Bankhead Act referendum, actually advocates its continuance, fearing otherwise an increase in the acreage by non-signers. If the Bankhead Act was renewed, Mr. Wallace probably would fix it to involve further million bales of reduction over and above what was involved by the present announcement.

Cully Cobb, the chief of cotton section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, says the announcement implies 25 per cent increase of signed acreage above 1934 because in 1935 there will be 25 per cent reduction from the base acreage against 40 per cent in 1934.

This is believed to be exaggerated because in 1934 reduction was actually about 38 per cent instead of the contracted 40 per cent owing to evasion.—Reuter's Special.

INDO-BURMAN TRADE RELATIONS

Little Support For Proposed Argeement

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

From the trend of informal discussions which are continuing among various commercial bodies the Associated Press understands that there is little support for the proposed Indo-Burma Trade Agreement.

The Burma (European) Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce which are believed to be in communication with Sir Louis Kershaw on this subject are agreed on the view that the 'status quo' should be maintained during the transitory period.

Several Indian political bodies are stated to be meeting privately almost daily to discuss the proposed reforms, particularly in their relation to the position of the Indian community.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Indian Chamber in this connection is still busy and a second sub-Committee is understood to have been appointed to speed up work. The Burma Indian Association is expected to meet in camera to-morrow night to give special consideration to the Indian position under the reforms. The Chettiyars' Association is also holding informal discussions with a view to devising ways and means to make its voice heard.—A.P.

SEIZED BY REBELS

President Salamanca And Ministers Captured In Chaco

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

A message from La Paz says President Salamanca, his two daughters, President-elect Tamayo and Minister of War Hertzog, have it is reported, been seized by rebel troops in the Chaco Boreal region, where the President went to change the high command of the army owing to its failure against the Paraguayans.

A censorship been established and fighting is imminent.—Reuter.

'BABY FACE' NELSON KILLED IN ILLINOIS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.

America's greatest manhunt since the days of John Dillinger has been ended by the Attorney-General's dramatic announcement that qurry 'Baby Face' Nelson, Public Enemy Number 1 was found dead yesterday. His body riddled with bullets was discovered in a ditch at Niles Centre in Illinois.

Cotton Acreage To Increase In U. S. A.

BETTER FEELING IN DRY GOODS MARKET

Higher Liverpool Advices Give Tone To Cotton

RISE MEETING STRADDLE AND HEDGE SELLING

Absence Of Southern Selling

As anticipated as a result of competition of outside growths of cotton, the U. S. Agricultural Department is forced to revise the acreage plan. The area under cotton cultivation will be 25 per cent less than the four years 1928-32 average. Thus the crop outlook will be about 13 million bales under normal growing conditions.

This news influenced considerable unloading and short selling in the local market as with large stocks of loan cotton and prospects of a big American cotton will have depressing effect on cotton prices.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was fairly active on improved buying influenced by higher Liverpool Cables and favourable conditions in dry goods markets.

It is said that there was better enquiry for textiles in the states but weekly sales do no show any material improvement and the present production is about 80 per cent. of normal capacity. The demand for cloth being irregular, some of the mills are thinking of curtailing production.

The other important factor is the prospects of acreage for the next season. It is reported that the area will be kept 25 per cent. below of 1930 when bumper crops were produced. Thus the total area will be left to the extent of about 3 crores. It is impossible to have any idea about what will be the crop on this area but under favourable conditions we had a crop of 13 million bales on an equal area but everything depends upon weather. The increase in area under cotton cultivation is the direct result of keen competition offered by outside growths.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 4 points with May 12.69. There was improved demand which resulted in a further rise of 6 points any May delivery reached the highest level of the day 12.75 during the early part of the day.

In the afternoon the market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and the improvement was well sustained the market after fluctuating within a range of 6 points closed steady at a net rise of 4 to 9 points but next year's October delivery was firm and closed at a rise of 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 12.85c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and with a fair enquiry closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 9 points at 12.91c. per lb.

On Wednesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with May 6.74. There was broad outside demand which met increased hedge selling and local profit-taking. The market was very steady throughout the day with a scattered support induced by firmness of Egyptian cotton. Later on there was some hedge and straddle selling which checked the rise. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 6 points at 7.07d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close January was quoted 5.28. March 5.24 and May 5.28.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was good enquiry for Sakel futures which closed at a rise of 11 to 6 points. Uppers futures advanced 6 to 10 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was strong and Sakels futures advanced 36 to 42 points on heavy buying Ashmouni futures advanced 20 to 21 points.

HIGH PREMIUMS.

The "Commerce & Finance" states:—

"The strength with which spot cotton is held in the South continues to be one of the outstanding features of the situation. The basis remains unusually high, and though the movement should now be at or near the peak of the season it is said to be difficult to buy any important quantity of actual cotton without paying substantial premiums over December futures. If such a situation exists at this time what will happen when the movement has definitely passed the peak."

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

It is uncertain whether the above announcement by the A A A was made before or after the close of the New York market. As no mention of it however has been made in private cables to hand, we are inclined to believe it was made after the close.

The average acreage during the years 1928/1932 was as follows:

Planted 41436000 acres. Harvested 40,554,000 acres.

According to the above announcement the acreage next season will therefore, be restricted to around 30 to 31 million acres which is what was generally anticipated.

Linseed: Private estimates of the Argentine crop have been ranging from 18 to 19 lacs tons but the latest reports state rains have caused considerable damage in the North.

Wheat: Serious damage by rains and rust is reported in North Argentine.

We continue to advise purchases in Liverpool

New York highest 12.75 plus 10 (11-39 a.m.)

Lowest 12.69 plus 04 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.75 plus 06 (2-45 p.m.)

Lowest 6.72 plus 03 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market steady with upward tendency. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. Japanese Spinners seem inclined to buy and to stock at present prices. Our opinion is that the position is favourable for the present.

New York: Opened higher in sympathy with Liverpool. Far East, Liverpool and Continent, trade and mills continue buying. Think we shall be higher. Moderate business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York: Scattered buying and shorts covering in October in advance of official statement on acreage. Dry goods trade improving.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"Diminution of foreign growths commencing to cause improving demand for American. Domestic price fixing increasing. We favour purchases of July."

"Scattered buying and shorts covering in October in advance of official statement on acreage. Dry goods trade improving. Holiday to-morrow."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Brothers and Co., New York:—

Scattered buying and short covering in October in advance of official statement on acreage. Dry goods trade improving. New York is closed to-day.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables from their foreign friends under yesterday's date:—

New York: Negotiations sale large quantity cotton Germany reported well advanced: Secretary of Agriculture expected announce acreage plan in line (with) expectation to-day.

New York: Scattered buying, short covering October in advance official statement acreage; dry goods trade improving.

Liverpool: Market steady with upward tendency; improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market; Japanese spinners seem inclined to buy and stock at present prices: our opinion is that the position is favourable for the present.

The New York markets are closed to-day on account of holiday.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	5 1/4
Amer Forn Power Gold D	54
Electric Bond Common	9 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Prd	36
Electric Bond 6 per cent Prd	40
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel and Tel	108
Western Union Telg	35 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	22 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
National Distillers	26
Bethelehem Steel	32
United States Steel	38 1/4
American Smelting	37
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
General Motors	33
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N J	43
Socony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	24 3/4
National City Bank	21
National Dairy	17

Market steady firm and fairly active.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 28

December 1934	12.59
January 1935	12.62
March 1935	12.70
May 1935	12.74
July 1935	12.68
October 1935	12.38
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov 28

December 1934	12.61
January 1935	12.67
March 1935	12.73
Middling Spot	12.91

NEW YORK.
New York Nov. 28

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
December 1934	12.58
March 1935	12.72
May 1935	12.73
New York Noon Call—	
December 1934	12.57
March 1935	12.72
May 1935	12.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 28,

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov 28,

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To day's Price
November 1934 ..		6.82
December 1934 ..		6.78
January 1935 ..	6.79	6.79
February 1935 ..		6.78
March 1935	6.77	6.77
April 1935		6.75
May 1935	6.74	6.74
June 1935		6.72
July 1935		6.70
August 1935 ..		6.62
September 1935 ..		6.56
October 1935 ..		6.51
Middling Spot ..		7.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov 28

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
November 1934	9.00
December 1934	8.79
January 1935	8.82
March 1935	8.79
May 1935	8.76
July 1935	8.72
F.G.F Spot	9.24

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 28

BROACH .—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.59
Fine (Good Staple)	5.74
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.89
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No 1 Staple	5.28
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.43
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.58
BENGAL —	
Good	3.58
Fine	3.68
Superfine	3.78
SCINDE —	
Good	3.68
Fine	3.78
Superfine	3.88

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 29

Following a further rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 226 but the market opened weak on bearish American cables regarding acreage under cotton cultivation next year.

The market opened at Rs. 223 for Broach A/M delivery. There was utter absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs 222/8 on considerable unloading and short selling. The undertone of the market was weak

Later on prices declined to Rs. 221/12 but again advanced to Rs. 223. Liverpool was 3 points down and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	222 8 0
Oomra D/J.	202 0 0
Oomra March	199 8 0
Bengal D/J.	141 4 0
Bengal March	144 8 0

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 29.

172 Toyomankwa K Jamnagar 203 1/2
50 Toyomankwa K Porbandar 203 1/2
200 Toyomankwa K Manavadar 203 1/2
100 Kotak and Co., Dhuri 11 1/2 off
100 Kanji Shivji Laherigaga 10 off
100 Kamla Mill Amaluer New 204
50 Kamla Mill Morbi 220
200 Langli and Co., Karnul 45 off
64 Langli and Co. Nagar 173
74 A. Damodar Telhara New 5 on
100 Samji Karamshi Barnala 129 1/2 1/2
50 Samji Karamshi Jalna 165
150 G G Kesha and Co., Miyagaon 223

THE BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
Bombay, Nov. 29.
MAY 1935 VAID.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 7 9
12 noon	6 7 0
3 p.m.	6 6 6
5-30 p.m.	6 7 3

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 29.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov Feb
Banks selling T T 1/6 March-July
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov-Jan
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov-Jan
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Nov Mar
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 April May
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 270 1/4
Banks selling T T 268 1/4
Banks buying T T 266
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 565
Banks buying D D 575
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 113
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 91 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4
CROSS RATE
New York/London 4.98 1/2 28th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/4 29th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 29th instant
Java/London 7.35 28th instant
London/Paris 75.65 28th instant
London/Belgium 21.38 28th instant
London/Switzerland 15.38 1/2 28th instnt
London/Italy 58.43 28th instant
London/Berlin 12.41 1/2 28th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 28th instant
London/New York 4 98 9/16 28th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.37 1/2 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-4 27th instant £6-19-7 1/2 28th instant
Silver London Ready 24 5/8 27th instant 24 5/8 28th instant
Silver London Forward 24 3/4 27th instant 24 3/4 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 55 1/4 27th instant 55 1/2 28th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1/2 per cent 27th instant 7/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 27th instant 5/8 per cent 28th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p.c.
3 mos 1 1/4 p.c.
6 mos 2 p.c
Tone: Steady.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-8.
S. S. Hatimura Rs. 3-8.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 3-7-6.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3-4-6.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-4-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-7-6.
Kesar Rs. 14.
Saraya Rs 13-12
Purtabpur Rs. 13-9.
African Rs. 13-9.
Java Spot F 3.10.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 28.

December	0.99 3/4+3/8c.
May	0.99 3/8+3/4c.
July	0.92 5/8+3/8c.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 29

The local silver market was quiet to-day on increased selling influenced by dull foreign advices. There was utter absence of any buying and prices of Magsar delivery after opening at Rs 67/5 declined to Rs. 67/3. Gold market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry and prices were quoted at Rs. 34-11-6.

The distant outlook for silver is favourable but in the near future the market is likely to remain dull and easy It is said that arrivals from up-country are increasing and there is absence of any important speculative buying

Ready silver	67	1	0
Magsar delivery	67	3	0
Posh delivery	67	7	0
Ready gold	34	11	0
Magsar delivery	34	11	6
Posh delivery	34	12	6

LONDON SILVER
London, Nov. 28

Silver—Market steady
Spot, ... 24-5/8
Forward 24 3/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/19/7-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 7/16 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate. 2 per cent,
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov 28

T T. London on :—

Berlin	12.41-1/2
Amsterdam	7.37-1/2
Brussels	21.38
Madrid	36.47
Milan	58.43
Berne	15.38 1/2
Paris	75.65
Prague	119.25

T T. London on New York
Closing rate .. 4.98-9/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Nov 28

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	87-1/2
Indian Stock. 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	96-1/2
Indian Stock. 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	89-3/8
Conversion Loan. 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109 1/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	107-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent	116-3 4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	135 1/2
National Bank of India ..	44-3/4
P & O Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 28.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per b sellers 6-7/16

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Nov. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. Nov./Dec sellers 5/7-1/2.
Bombay per cwt. Nov./Dec. sellers 5/4 1/2.
Karachi per cwt. Nov./Dec sellers 5/4-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Nov 28

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 28.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Nov./Dec sellers 21/7-1/2.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Nov Dec sellers 22/0.
Wheat South Australian, parcels Nov./Dec. sellers 23/6

LINSEED OILS.
London, Nov 28

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Dec. sellers 18/9
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug paid sellers 19/6

LONDON METALS.
London, Nov 28

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	229-3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 27th November 2,626 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 173,233 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 143,092 bales
Increase 30,141 bales

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 28.

December	11.90+20
February	11.91+21

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov. 28.

December	1.86+08
March	1.76+03
May	1.80+02
July	1.84+02

BULL OPERATORS BID UP STEEL SHARES

Market Dull With Limited Turn-Over

MILL SHARE OUTLOOK UNFAVOURABLE

BOMBAY, November 29.

Professional Bull-Operators are bidding up Tata Iron and Steel Shares, both Ordinary and Deferreds, with a view to attract outside public.

The Local Share Bazar is keeping quiet but steady for the last few weeks owing to utter absence of outside speculative activity.

Bulls, who are carrying the load of Shares which yield no interest, finding themselves in unfavourable position, are making attempts to broaden the Market, but the demand is easily supplied tempts to broaden the Market, but the demand is easily supplied by actual sales. Particularly holders of both Deferred and Ordinary Shares are gradually unloading and the Market is becoming top-heavy.

There was no activity in Electric Cement and Mill Shares. But Tata Steel Deferred Shares advanced about Rs. 10 and Ordinary Shares appreciated by Rs. 2.

The announcement of the U. S. Agricultural Department regarding the acreage for the next season, was construed bearish, and was followed by sharp decline in raw cotton prices, as the prospective supply of raw cotton is likely to be much larger than the world's need. This is likely to have a depressing effect on cotton prices, and, in turn, with an unfavourable effect on the textile industry.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Nov. 29.

100	Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500	Bom Cotton	55 0
250	Bom. Dyeing	916 4
250	Bradbury	108 2
100	Century	313 2
100	Central India	320 0
100	Colaba	132 8
100	[illegible]a	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
50	Currim	5
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
	E D. Sassoon	0 4 0
100	Finlay	122 12
100	Gokak	175 0
1000	[illegible]stan	182 0
100	Indore	113 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	36 4
100	Kohinoor	216 4
250	Laxmi	355
100	Madhavji	12 2
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1510 0
250	Model	82 0
50	Mysore	95
200	New Great	215 10
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Nov 29

Bombay Dyeing 920 922 916 917 912 918 917
Century 316 313 314 312 315
Central India 321 320 321 320
Colaba 133/2 132/8
Kohinoor 218 217 218
New Great 216 215
Simplex 105
Swadeshi 235 232 233
Bundi 32/6 32/2
Indian Cement 342 343 338
Tata Steel Defd 423 431 436 427 425 426 423 427 428
Tata Steel Ord 98 98/8 97/8 98 97/4 99/4 98/12
Bombay Steam 291 296 293
Bombay Burma 412 413 410 415
Tata Hydro 162 161
Andhra 1632 1646 1650 1643
Tram 158
Power 1352 1353 1347 1351 1350

100	Phoenix	315 0
2b	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	103 12
100	Swadeshi	233 2
100	Swan	65 4
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1587 8
1000	Western	1000 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	102 3
25-50	Central	34 10
500	Imp.	1,597 8
1-5	Imp. Contry.	400 0
50-100	India	119 8
5	Union	5 6 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	32 2
70	Gwalior	104 0
250	Indian	338 12
40	Katni Def.	1150 0
100	Katni Ord.	326 4
75	Okha	182 8
10	Punjab	23 8
100	Shahabad	338 12
70	United	67 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 8
15-75	New India	39 0
200	Oriental	401b 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 6

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Ord.	177 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1,643 12
10	Ajmer	10 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT
Bombay, Nov 29

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/15
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117 15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/0 6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 108/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1956 Mysore 110 12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/10

BUYERS

ASK.

3 per cent 1941 100 7
3 1/2 per cent 1947 50 102/7
4 per cent 1948 105 10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114 10
5 per cent 1939/44 108 6
5 per cent 1940/43 109 6
5 per cent 1945 101 11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/12

MUNICIPAL LOANS PAYABLES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 103 12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/4
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114
5 per cent M Deb 1954 120/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/4
6 1/2 per cent B T T 1937 109/6

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opening at Rs. 94/15, declined to Rs. 94/11, to close steady as above with restricted business.

50	Bom. Tram	158 2
100	Bom. Suburban	161 9
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	2 3 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	118 12
100	Tata Hydro	161 9
1000	Tata Power	1,350 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	353 12
100	Amr Patty	121 4
100	C Province	37 8
100	Dhond Baraman	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sholapur	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	771 4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	40 4
50	Tata Steel Def.	428 12
75	Tata Steel Ord	98 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	200 10
50	Belapur Sugar	250 10
250	Bom. Steam	291 14
125	Bombay Burma	413 2
50	Com [illegible]ma County	135 0
8sh	Br B Petrol	4 13
50	Bombay Telephone	112 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	151 14
100	Ind Radio Df	528 12
100	Ind Radio Ordy.	485 0
1000	Peer Canning	590 0
15	Scindia	14 15
30	Tata Construction	80 0
25	Tata Oil	19 4

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c Andhra Vly.	1310 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c Bom Tram	81 0
5	p.c. Central India	508 12
7	p.c Katni 1st	132 8
7	p.c Katni 2nd	147 8
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	136 4
7½	p.c Tata Power	1345 0
8	p.c Tata Steel 1st	172 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	158 0
8½	p.c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c Vishnu	640 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay, Nov 28

New York Liverpool:
Liverpool New York May 126 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/2
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 (expected) Liverpool May 1935 (expected) Rs. 67 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 (expected) New York May (closing) Rs. 58 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/2.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 28

Broach A/M 1935 opening 223 3/4; highest 226; lowest 223 1/2; closing 224 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 202; highest 205; lowest 202; closing 203 1/2
Oomra March opening 200 1/2; highest 202 1/2; lowest 200 1/2; closing 201 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 141; highest 143; lowest 141; closing 142 1/4
Bengal March opening 144; highest 146; lowest 144; closing 145 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 7 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (31-12-34) Rs. 6 3/4

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J5

RFGD NO B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
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J6

Hindus' Splendid Innings Victory

Qualify For Final, To-morrow

Godambe Captures 5 Wickets For 31 Runs In 20 Overs

The Europeans, who had a weak batting side, suffered a crushing defeat on Thursday at the hands of the Hindus. Requiring 178 runs to avoid a trouncing by an innings, they could only collect 146 runs. Godambe and Amarsingh polished them off as they had done in the first innings without unduly exerting themselves. The Hindus may feel rather flattered by this success, but it must be remembered that they were dealing with a poor lot of batsmen, with the exception of Meyer, Gilbert and Warne. The Hindu fielding was third-rate and Deodhar's efforts as Captain made a poor impression on sound judges of the game.

It was lucky for the Hindus that Godambe replaced Champak Mehta, as the Hindu bowling owed a lot to the veteran cricketer for its sting. Amarsingh, like the lion-hearted cricketer, he is played his part manfully, but what the Hindus would have done against a stronger batting side is problematical. Deodhar utilised Amarsingh too much, and got no support from C. S. and C. K. Naidu, of whom much was expected. Against the Muslims the Hindu fielding will have to improve, otherwise their fate is sealed. Naoomal, who was a total failure, should be replaced by Lali Singh.

Navle has lost his agility as wicketkeeper and his batting has sadly deteriorated. The Hindus will have to put a stronger XI in the field against the Muslims, to have a fighting chance in the Final.

GAME LASTS FOR 35 MINUTES

Interest in the game seemed to have waned considerably when Mushet with Rimbault came out at 10-45 to face the attack of Amar Singh. The tents and stands were practically empty, for the result was a foregone conclusion.

Mushet got a single and the next ball of the Kathiawar fast bowler was edged by Rimbault which Navle snapped up behind the stumps. (127-8-6.)

King now joined Mushet and the latter got a single off Godambe. King broke his duck off Godambe's last ball by square cutting him for a single. King got a couple off Amar Singh and 130 was signalled.

Mushet gathered four runs off Godambe in his next over, and King facing Amar Singh lifted him for 3. The fielding was again beginning to slacken when 140 was signalled.

MUSHET BOWLED

Godambe clean bowled Mushet with the fifth ball of the ninth over of the game (141-9-8.) At 11-10 Pte. Beevers came to the crease, and stepping out to Godambe was very nearly stumped.

BEEVERS DOES NOT STAY LONG

King sent Amar Singh to leg boundary for 4 bringing the total to 145. The game came to an end soon after Beevers touching a rising one off Amar Singh into Godambe's hands at short slip (146-10-1). King carried his bat for 11.

The Hindus won the match by an innings and 32 runs at 11-20 a.m.

Scores

HINDUS (1st Innings)

J G Navle c Warne b Meyer	0
J Nagoomal b Meyer	5
V. M. Merchant c King b Mushet	26
C K. Nayudu c Gilbert b Warne	12
L. Amarnath l.b.w. b Gilbert	16
D. B. Deodhar (Capt.) c Miller b Gilbert	5
Yuvaraj of Patiala b Warne	17
L. P. Jai l.b.w. b Meyer	94
L. Amarsingh c Mushet, b Meyer	90
S. R Godambe, not out	12
C. S. Nayudu st. King, b Warne	1
Extras	21
Total	299

Fall of wickets:—1/6; 2/11; 3/37; 4/61; 5/73; 6/82; 7/122; 8/252; 9/296; 10/299.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M.	R.	W.
Gilbert	16	2	83	2
Meyer	30	8	64	4
Warne	18.1	4	60	3
Mushet	6	0	47	1
Beevers	2	0	24	0

EUROPEANS: 1st Innings

R.C. Summerhayes c C.K. Naidu, b Amarsingh	5
R.C. Mushet c Merchant, b Amarsingh	3
P.N. Miller c Navle, b Godambe	31
R.J.O. Meyer c and b Godambe	0
F. Warne c Godambe, b Amarsingh	49
L. H. Gilbert b Godambe	1
K. Horton b Amarsingh	4
G. A. Rimbault b Amarsingh	9
M. Mackinnon c Lall Singh, b Godambe	2
Pte Beevers b Amarsingh	0
K. King (not out)	1
Extras	2
Total	121

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 9; 2 for 23; 3 for 95 4 for 97; 5 for 97; 6 for 98; 7 for 107; 8 for 120, 9 for 120; 10 for 121.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarsingh	31	13	42	6
Amarnath	3	1	3	0
Godambe	22	6	33	4
C. K. Nayudu	7	1	15	0
C. S Nayudu	7	1	15	0

EUROPEANS: 2nd Innings.

M. Mackinnon c Merchant, b Amarsingh	3
F. Warne c C. K. Nayudu, b Godambe	1
R C Summerhayes, b Godambe	0
L. H. Gilbert st. Navle b C. S. Nayudu	27
P. N. Miller c Lall Singh b Godambe	10
R. J. O. Meyer, c C. S. Nayudu, b Amarsingh	51
K. Horton, b Godambe	5
G.A. Rimbault c Navle, b Amarsingh	6
R.C. Mushet b Godambe	8
K. King (not out)	11
Pte Beevers c Godambe, b Amarsingh	1
Extras	18
Total	146

Fall of wickets: 1 for 13; 2 for 13; 3 for 17; 4 for 43; 5 for 67; 6 for 108; 7 for 120; 8 for 127; 9 for 141; 10 for 146.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarsingh	17.5	5	50	4
Godambe	20	10	31	5
Yuvaraj of Patiala	4	1	13	0
C. S. Naidu	6	1	20	1
C. K. Naidu	4	0	14	0

A group of small orphans of the St. Joseph's Orphanage and Foundling Home, Club Back Road, which was visited by Lady Brabourne on Wednesday.

C. P. GOVT. ACTION CONDEMNED

Lyallpur Municipality's Protest

LYALLPUR, November 27.

The Jubbulpore Municipal affairs, which resulted in the removal of Mr. D. P. Misra from the Presidentship of that Committee, were discussed at the general meeting of the Lyallpur Municipal Committee held last evening under the presidentship of Mr. Malik Lakshmi Das, when the following resolution was passed all the members, excepting two nominated members, voting for it:—

"The Lyallpur Municipal Committee records its protest against the action of the C. P. Government in removing Mr. Misra from the presidentship of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee by using the extraordinary powers under the Municipal Act of that Province. Such an action by an Executive authority is a serious inroad on the rights and privileges of the elected representatives of the people. Such an encroachment, if allowed to go unchallenged, is likely to further retard the progress of Local Self-Government in the country."—United Press.

DOHAD DISPUTE INQUIRY

Railway Workers' Attitude

DOHAD, November 29.

The Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to investigate into the causes of the strike on November 2 and 3 in the workshops at Dohad have finished their work and they will submit their report along with the recommendations thereon to the Agent in a short time.

At a meeting of the railway workers, a resolution to the effect that, should occasion demand, the case might be referred to the Government of India under the Trades Dispute Act, with a request to them to appoint a Court of Inquiry was passed.—United Press.

Poona.—A correspondent writes at the request of the trustees of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, a comprehensive exhibit demonstrating the work of the forest industries of the Bombay Presidency is being organised by the Chief Conservator of forests in the Poona Industrial Exhibition, which opens on 3rd February 1935 and lasts until March 10.—A.P.

ENQUIRY INTO ELECTION METHODS

Parliamentary Board Seeks Information From Provincial Branches

MOVE TO ORGANISE PUBLICITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The Central Office of the Congress Parliamentary Board has asked its provincial branches to submit a report in general on the recent elections to the Assembly and in particular as to what were the causes of Congress defeat if any at any centre, what was the general attitude of voters and others in constituencies towards Congress and what were the issues raised in any particular place and how they were met.

The questionnaire also elicits information as to how the publicity campaign was organised in different places and what was the attitude of the Press towards the Congress.

Overhauling Congress Machinery

The idea underlying the enquiry seems to be to get in touch with the requirements of the people and to overhaul the whole machinery if there is such a need in any place and remedy the causes of dissensions if any in any Congress camp. Special attention is being paid to the methods of publicity used in the last elections with a view to organise them properly and improve them if any improvement was required.

It is too early to say what the ultimate decisions of the Congress would be on the various issues raised, but it would not come as a surprise if a Publicity Officer of the Congress was appointed in London and another in New York to keep British and American public fully informed about India and her problems. In this respect much may depend on the report which Mira Ben, who has just returned from her visit to England and America, will submit to Gandhiji.

Dindigul.—Information has been received that out of the 82 Municipalities in the Presidency the Dindigul Municipality has won the Presidency Rotating Shield, awarded by the Public Health Department of the Madras Government, for the best Health Week celebrations held during 1933.—United Press.

GOVT. SERVANTS AS COMMISSIONERS

Madras Campaign Against Appointment

(From Our Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, November 26.

At a meeting of the Guntur Municipal Council held last evening with Mr. N. V. L. Narasimha Rao, Bar.-at-Law and Chairman, Municipal Council, in the chair, a resolution to summon a conference of representatives of all the Municipalities in the Province of Madras, to take place at Guntur in the middle of December 1934, the Council also resolved to make all the arrangements necessary in this connection.

The conference it is said is aimed at carrying on a province-wide agitation against the appointment of Government servants as Commissioners to Municipal Councils, who at the same time are not responsible to the respective Councils. The appointment of Commissioners to the Municipal Councils is considered by the non-official Chairman and Councillors as a drastic step introduced by the Government to clip the little freedom that people were enjoying hitherto in the hands of non-official executive heads.

Colombo.—At a meeting of the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour, held here recently it was decided to continue the present acreage cess of Rs. 1.50 for tea estates and cents 33 1/3 for rubber estates.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7)

nite conclusion could not be legitimately arrived at.

On The Border Line

In His Lordship's opinion, the case was on the border line. However, having regard to the fact that the defendants business which had been mortgaged was a going concern earning a profit, he was unable to hold that there was danger to the plaintiffs' security. His Lordship, therefore, did not think that this was a case in which a receiver should be appointed at this stage in view of the defendants' offer to pay up the arrears of interest and rent and to procure a banker's guarantee for future payment.

The Advocate-General with Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, instructed by Mesrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. M. B. Chothia and Co., represented the defendants.

"Free Press" Case Judgment

Receivership Not Desirable At This Stage, Says Judge

Defendants To Secure Banker's Guarantee For Rent And Interest And Pay Up Arrears Within A Week

JUDGMENT FOR ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT NOT DELIVERED YET

In High Court on Thursday Mr. Justice Kania delivered judgment in the notice of motion, taken out by Mr. Mathradas Vissanji Khimji and two others, for the appointment of a Receiver for the assets of the Free Press of India, Ltd., secured by a second mortgage, dated July 28, 1934, executed in favour of the plaintiffs.

His Lordship did not think the circumstances justified the appointment of a Receiver at the present stage.

He, therefore, ordered the motion to stand over for a week, during which period the defendants are to secure a banker's guarantee for payment of rent and interest during the pendency of the suit and to pay up all outstanding arrears of rent and interest.

A "Going Concern"

On the plaintiff's notice of motion, Mr. Justice Rangnekar, on October 25, had appointed the Court Receiver, Mr. H. H. Wa as interim receiver to take possession of the mortgaged assets.

Mr. Sadanand, the Managing Director, however, had refused to deliver possession on the ground that he and Mrs. Sadanand, as Trustees for the debenture-holders, had already taken posssession.

Delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Kania referred to the plaintiff's offer to give a banker's guarantee for the payment of interest due to the plaintiffs during the pendancy of the suit.

In view of this fact and also the fact that the company's business was a going concern earning a profit, his lordship was unable to find that there was danger to the plaintiffs' security.

In his lordship's opinion, the case was on the border-line and in view of the above circumstances he did not think this was a case in which a receiver should be appointed at this stage.

To Stand Over For Week

His lordship, therefore, ordered the motion to stand over for a week in order to enable the defendants to secure a banker's guarantee for the payment of interest on the mortgaged amount and the rent of the premises during the pendancy of the suit.

The judge further directed that during this one week the defendants should also pay up all interest and rent of the premises which were in arrears to the parties concerned. The payment of interest to the plaintiffs was without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties.

His lordship has not yet delivered judgment in the second notice of motion for alleged contempt of Court in respect of Mr. nd Mrs. Sadanand's failure to deliver possession to the interim receiver.

Bona Fide Dispute

In the course of his judgment, His Lordship referred to the various points urged in favour of the defendants. About the non-payment of interest to the plaintiffs it was pointed out that there was a "bona-fide" dispute between the parties regarding the cancellation of some pro-notes to which Mr. Sadanand claimed to be entitled.

To show their 'bona-fides' the defendants had offered not only to pay up the arrears of interest due, but to procure a bank's guarantee for the payment of all interest during the pendancy of the suit. This should relieve the plaintiffs' apprehensions of their securities being imperilled.

Under the terms of the mortgage-deed, continued His Lordship, on non-payment of interest the principal amount was to become due forthwith, and ordinarily a mortgagee would be entitled to take possession and have a receiver appointed.

However, each case must depend on its own facts. In this case the defendants had offered in court to hand over possession to the plaintiffs if they wanted it. The plaintiffs, however, pointed out that as Mr. Sadanand had evaded giving possession to the interim receiver, they insisted on the appointment of a receiver.

Not A Clear Answer

In His Lordship's opinion, the contention of the defendant company about non-payment of interest might be "bona-fide," but it was not a clear answer to the obligation to pay interest as contained in the mortgage-deed.

As regards the non-payment of rent of the premises, His Lordship thought that it did not appear to be a substantial ground for appointment of a receiver as there was no documentary evidence to show that the landlord had complained of non-payment before October 25, and the danger, if any, to the plaintiffs' security could be safeguarded.

The defendant company's allegation about arrangement with the landlord, as contained in Mr. Sadanand's affidavit, was somewhat vague.

The banker's guarantee for all arrears of rent and for future payment of rent, as offered by the defendants in Court, was certainly a "bona-fide" offer by the defendants to relieve the plaintiffs' apprehension in respect of the breach of the covenant of the mortgage-deed on this point.

Monthly Net Profit

His Lordship then pointed out another circumstance that in his opinion negatived any alleged danger to the plaintiffs' securities. The company's balance-sheet disclosed that the assets and business mortgaged to the plaintiffs had resulted in a net profit of about Rs. 4,000 a month, though the total business of the company had resulted in a loss, which was due to other activities which had been stopped since the end of 1933.

The plaintiffs accepted the mortgage in July 1934, and the facts failed to show that the security had diminished in any manner. Besides, the company contended that the non-payment of interest was not a breach of the covenant of the mortgage-deed in view of the dispute between the parties regarding the pro-notes.

In His Lordship's opinion, by appointing a receiver at this stage he would be deciding that there had been a breach of this covenant about interest when on the materials on record such a defi-

(Continued in Col. 3)

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.